The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VIII.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

NUMBER 1.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS,
BOOKS, &C.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krauss.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kaler Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL.

C. C. & W. F. POOL,
Attorneys at Law,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE
Albemarle Bank
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier

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THE
Albemarle House,

E. C. ALBERTSON, Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Black Eyed Rebel.

A boy drove into the city, his wagon loaded down
With food to feed the people of the British governed town;
And the little black eyed rebel, so cunning and so sly,
Was watching for his coming from the corner of her eye.

His face looked broad and honest, his hands were brown and tough,
The clothes he wore upon him were home-spun, coarse, and rough;
But one there was who watched him, who long time lingered nigh,
And cast at him sweet glances from the corner of her eye.

He drove up to the market, and waited in the line—
His apples and potatoes were fresh and fair and fine;
But long and long he waited, and no one came to buy,
Save the black eyed rebel, watching from the corner of her eye.

"Now who will buy my apples?" he shouted, long and loud;
And "Who wants my potatoes?" he repeated to the crowd;
But from all the people round him came no word of a reply,
Save the black eyed rebel, answering from the corner of her eye.

For she knew that 'neath the lining of the coat he wore that day
Were long letters from the husbands and the fathers far away,
Who were fighting for the freedom that they meant to gain or die;
And a tear like silver glistened in the corner of her eye.

But the treasures—how to get them? crept the question through her mind,
Since keen enemies were watching for what prizes they might find;
And she paused a while and pondered, with a pretty little sigh;
Then resolve crept through her features, and a shrewdness fired her eye.

So she resolutely walked up to the wagon old and red;
"May I have a dozen apples for a kiss?" she sweetly said;
And the brown face flushed to scarlet, for the boy was somewhat shy,
And he saw her laughing at him from the corner of her eye.

"You may have them all for nothing, and more, if you want," quoth he.
"I will have them, my good fellow, but can pay for them," said she.
And she clambered on the wagon, minding not who all were by,
With a laugh of reckless romping in the corner of her eye.

Clinging round his brawny neck, she clasped her fingers white and small,
And then whispered: "Quick! the letters! thrust them underneath my shawl!
Carry back again this package, and be sure that you are spry!"
And she sweetly smiled upon him from the corner of her eye.

Loud the motley crowd were laughing at the strange, ungirlish freak,
And the boy was scared and panting, and so dashed he could not speak;
And: "Miss, I have good apples," a bolder lad did cry;
But she answered: "No, I thank you," from the corner of her eye.

With the news of loved ones absent to the dear friends they would greet,
Searching them who hungered for them, swift she glided through the street.
"There is nothing worth the doing that it does not pay to try,"
Thought the little black eyed rebel, with a twinkle in her eye.

—*Will Carleton in Harper's.*

UNTIL DEATH DO US PART.

A STORY FOR YOUNG WIVES.

"Oh, auntie, I want to die now! What is life worth without his love?" The warm light of the fire shed its bright glow upon the soft, fair, troubled brow, the deep spiritual eyes, and perfectly formed crimson lips of a beautiful young creature, as she threw herself into a chair, and addressed these words to a silver haired old lady at her side:

"Hush, Mary, my poor child, you must not speak thus. What is the trouble? I have long feared you and Charles were not living happily, but I refrained from asking questions, fearing I might wound your feelings."

"And so you would have done, Aunt Agnes, had you mentioned the subject a week ago; for, although I have been wretchedly miserable for the last six months, I would have gone to the stake before I would have admitted it; but now everybody knows it, and I have come to you for comfort."

And the young wife wept bitterly.

"Everybody knows it! I do not understand you, my child. What has happened?"

Wiping the tears from her eyes, pretty Mary Stanwood, the bride of only a year, begun:

"You know I have never pleased Charles in anything since we went to housekeeping. I can't sew, I can't cook, nor do anything else; in a word, I am no housekeeper. And he has a perfect mania for a neatly kept house, a well set table, a well cooked dinner, and a tidy wife. I know, auntie, it all seems very foolish to you, but it is a great trial to me. I have tried, and I can't learn; perhaps I would have made more progress if Charley had acted differently, but when I make an effort he never praises me for it, and if I fail, he ridicules me until I have just given up trying, and have left things to Jane, who, you know, is a very indifferent servant. Yesterday morning the steak was burnt, the coffee was muddy; to-day the bread was heavy, the eggs overdone, the beef raw. Charley flew into a passion and said a great many unkind things as he arose from his untasted breakfast. And when I cried, and said I wished I was at home with mamma, he said he wished so too—and many things I could not repeat." And Mary Stanwood's voice completely broke down.

Soothing her gently, Mrs. Allen, the good aunt, who had known and loved the spoiled child from her babyhood, said:

"Mary, how deeply I sympathize with you is more than I can express."

"Oh, auntie, I have not told you the worst yet. When Charley left home he went straight to Annie Glenn and spent several hours there, and he does this very often. She has won his love from me; this is the true reason of our unhappiness. I have come to tell you this, and to tell you I am going home to mamma."

And the sorrowing young wife wept bitterly.

"Mary, you know I am your friend; and if what I am going to say to you wounds you, it is yet for your own good. You have done wrong, my child. I admit Charles, knowing your tender rearing as the only child of wealthy parents, should not have been so exacting; but he has been accustomed to the superior housekeeping and good management of a domestic mother and industrious sisters, and he doubtless attributes much of your errors in making his home comfortable to indifference on your part. He does not understand your difficulties, nor does he deem your efforts praiseworthy, because he has been in the habit of seeing others make them as a matter of duty. As for his visits to Annie Glenn, I can, I think, explain them. Mrs. Glenn is a good housekeeper and a splendid cook; Annie, a bright, intelligent girl, who does not grow cross over her household labors. So, if Charles sometimes drops in there to partake of the deliciously prepared little meal, and chat with the friend of his childhood, in her bright, pleasant little parlor, over the last new book, it is not surprising."

"Oh, auntie, it may be true, but Charles is cruel and unkind, and I am sick of it all. I am going home to mamma; she won't want me to cook, and sweep, and make a drudge of myself."

"Hush, Mary; you do not know what you are saying, and surely you forget the vows so solemnly spoken just one year ago. It was until death do us part that you promised to be the wife of Charles Stanwood. Then it was not for health, happiness and sunshine you took those vows, but 'for better, for worse;' and now, my child, if the worse has come so soon to blight the orange blossoms, you must bear it."

"Oh, no, I cannot; I must go back to my old home—my dear home, where everybody loved me. I never want to look upon Charley Stanwood's face again," sobbed the homesick young wife.

"Don't, Mary; don't speak those words," said the old lady, with white, trembling lips. "They are an echo in my heart that sounds like a funeral dirge. And now, my dear niece, ere you take this important step of leaving your husband and your home, allow me to tell you something of the history of my own life—a chapter whose sad story has never been unfolded to the view of your brighter young life.

"Mary, I was about your age—seventeen—when I married Carlton Allen, the handsomest man in our town. Like yourself, I was a spoiled child—the only girl in a family of ten children. I was too young to understand the sacredness of marriage, or to appreciate the depth and strength of the manly nature of my husband; yet I loved him. He was very considerate, very indulgent, and I presumed upon his affection and goodness until our home became very miserable, and at length, alas! desolate. I had always followed my own wishes in all respects, and when I married I made no change. One day we were to have a large dinner party. Carlton was not well, and I had arranged to have it without consulting him. Among the guests was a gentleman to whom my husband had a decided antipathy. He was too much of a gentleman to treat any guest with rudeness, but the next morning he called me to him and told me never to invite that man into his house again. I answered angrily. One word brought on another, until I declared my intention of going home, saying to my husband, as I left the room: 'I never wish to look upon your face again, Carlton Allen.' And oh, my God! I never did; for that night my noble, manly husband was killed by a violent fall from his horse. When they told at home, next morning, of my bereavement, I fell senseless to the floor, and for months I lay hovering between life and death. At length my strength and youth triumphed, and I recovered to pass my life in a sorrowful atonement for the folly of an hour. Since then, my child, I have never seen a young wife render her home unhappy without great grief to my heart."

When Mrs. Allen ceased speaking her niece was sobbing very gently, and she felt sure her end was accomplished, even before the penitent young wife murmured:

"Oh, auntie, I thank you so for this story, which I know was so hard for you to tell. I will go home at once, and I do not think Charley will ever have cause to complain of me again. I feel that I can learn to keep house, and make any and every sacrifice for his happiness."

"Keep house," exclaimed Mrs. Allen, in cheering tones, "of course you can. Because you can paint, draw, and play on the piano, that is no reason why you cannot learn to manage your household affairs with prudence and neatness. You should not want any one to say that the stupid servants of the kitchen can excel you. Surely, if they can acquire the mysteries of cooking, so can you. And now I am going to send my cook to stay with you a month. But mind, you must not spoil her; you must manage and see to everything yourself, and assist her."

"Oh, dear, good auntie, how shall I thank you?" exclaimed Mrs. Stanwood, seemingly forgetful of all her trouble.

"By doing all you can for your husband's comfort," solemnly replied the old lady.

* * * * * * *

Two years had elapsed. In the pleasant little dining-room of the Stanwoods sat the young wife of Charley Stanwood, upon whose fair brow rested an expression of peace rarely seen. In the center of the room was spread a table decorated with great taste and beauty. The damask cloth was snow white, the silver and china were spotless, while flowers decorated the glasses and shaded the pretty cakes and abundance of sweetmeats prepared by Mary Stanwood's own hands. Her own toilet was faultless, while the smoothly brushed curls of the lovely child at her side told that neatness and order ruled over this happy household. Suddenly, where the lady sat in the embrasure of the window, a shadow fell athwart the sunlight, and, raising her bright love lit eyes, she saw the object for which she had so long watched approaching.

"Mary!"

She arose and sprung toward the open door, lifting her fair young face to the speaker, while he stopped and fondly kissed her. The soft hand closed caressingly on his larger, darker palm, her lips were tremulous; her eyes, loving in their earnestness, looked up winningly.

"Oh, you have come at last, Charley, and I have waited so long and so impatiently for you."

"You have missed me, then?"

"My heart misses you always, but especially to-day, for you know it is the anniversary of our wedding day."

"And are you happy on this our wedding day, Mary?" he asked, counting back to the dreary days when their wedded happiness came well nigh being lost.

"All my life is happiness."

"Thank God! And now, my perfect little housekeeper, allow me to compliment this pretty table and elegant dinner. Mary, do you remember when you once thought it impossible to learn to manage your household affairs in the manner I then unreasonably demanded of my child wife? What, darling, ever changed you so? Who taught you to keep house?"

"Love," answered the proud young matron, and with humbly bowed heads and grateful hearts the fond young husband and the faithful wife renewed the vows of fidelity, to be kept until "death do us part."—*Housekeeper.*

Suicide prevails at present as an epidemic in the cities of Italy.

An Early Day Story.

The Schuyler mansion in Albany was the theater of a romance in the summer of 1781. General Schuyler was not then in active military service, but, at his house at Albany or at Saratoga, he was the vigilant eye of the northern department. His person as a prisoner was desired by the British, and a party of Indians was sent to capture him. As the twilight of a sultry day in August was yielding to the night, Schuyler and his family were sitting in the great hall of the mansion; the servants were about the premises; three of the guard were asleep in the basement, and the other three were lying on the grass in front of the mansion. A servant announced that a person at the back gate wished to speak with the general. His errand was understood. The doors and windows of the mansion were immediately closed and barred, the family were gathered in an upper room, and the general ran to his bedroom for his arms. Looking out of a window, he saw the house surrounded by armed men. To alarm the town, half a mile distant, he fired a pistol from his window. At the same moment the intruders burst open the front door. At that instant Mrs. Schuyler perceived that in the confusion she had left her infant in a cradle in the hall below. She was about to rush down the stairs after it, when the general interposed and prevented her. Her third daughter, Margaret, instantly flew down the great stairway, snatched the sleeping babe from the cradle, and bore it up to its mother. One of the Indians hurled a sharp tomahawk at her. Its keen blade just grazed the infant's head, and was buried in the railing of the stair. Meyer, supposing her to be a servant, called to her, as she flew up the stairs: "Where's your master?" With quick thought she exclaimed, as she reached the verge of the upper hall: "Gone to alarm the town!" Her father heard her, and with as quick thought threw up a window and called out, as to a multitude: "Come on, my brave fellows! Surround the house, and secure the villains!" The alarmed marauders, who were plundering the general's dining-room of the plate, fled in haste, carrying away some of the booty. That infant was the late Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer Cochran, General Schuyler's youngest child, who died at Oswego in the summer of 1857.

Fashion Notes.

Striped India shawls for traveling.

Fly fringe is a novelty in trimmings.

Modification of last winter's styles for children.

The *porte bonheur* bracelets continue to be popular.

English crape is the trimming for mourning costumes.

Children of both sexes wear solid colors in stockings.

Henrietta cloth takes the lead among mourning fabrics.

Present fashions in mourning admit some white about the neck.

Fine rubies are rarer than any other jewels, and far more costly.

Straw and silk embroidery vie with flowers for favor as trimmings.

Shopping bracelets are composed of a chain with a pencil attached.

Ball dresses, as a rule, have pointed bodices, and lace at the back.

A combination of platinum and gold is universal among gentlemen for ornaments.

Much ecru is to be seen in both costumes and toilets, and in all the accessories.

White muslin dresses are made with cuirass bodices, deep tabliers and demi-trains.

Toilets for evening are fresh and light; the season for rich heavy material is over.

Wool Titan braids in all shades are chosen for trimming de bege and other woolen materials.

Cream is universally worn for evening toilettes, and much trimmed with grasses of every variety.

New York Millionaires.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: Commodore Vanderbilt is easily reached. Any one can get an interview with him who desires it. H. B. Claflin, the great dry goods king, occupies a small office in his great establishment, and customers and clerks go in and out while he is there with the utmost freedom. Mr. Claflin often confers with his clerks and junior partners at their desks, and is approached by the firm's patrons as readily as if he was one of the salesmen. Wm. B. Astor was another man always ready to see any one who called upon him in his business office on Prince street.

Commodore Garrison has an office on Bowling Green, where his steamship business has long been done, and, provided he has no person with him at the moment, can be seen for the asking.

Jay Gould is always busy, but visitors by taking their turn can see him at any time.

The leading bank presidents are accessible to anybody who may call upon them.

The heads of the dry goods firms of Arnold & Constable and Lord & Taylor can be seen at any time by sending in a card or a name. Indeed, our busiest men are real democrats, and as a cat may look at a king, so may the humblest citizen secure an audience with the richest without hindrance.

The nearest kin to A. T. Stewart in the Tycoon business is James Gordon Bennett. He has a corps of watchmen and doorkeepers keeping off the rabble, and after passing three or four waiting-rooms he may be seen.

Minister to England.

Edwards Pierrepont, who succeeds Mr. Schenck as United States minister to England, was born at New Haven, Conn., in 1817, and entered Yale College in 1833, graduating in 1837 in the same class with Mr. Evarts and Chief Justice Waite. His legal studies were prosecuted at the law school, under Judge Daggett, and in 1840 he was admitted to practice, removing to Columbus, Ohio, where he entered into partnership with Mr. P. B. Wilcox, the State reporter. During the next five years Mr. Pierrepont enjoyed a successful practice and established a legal reputation. In 1846 he went to New York city. In 1857 he was elected to fill the vacancy in the superior court created by the death of Chief Justice Oakley, a position which he held for three years, then resigning. When the war broke out he arrayed himself on the side of President Lincoln, nominally as a war Democrat; was a member of the Union Defense committee of New York city; a member, in 1862, of the commission for examining into the cases of prisoners of State, and one of the counsel for the government in the Surratt trial. Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Seymour he declared for Grant, and on the election of the latter was made district attorney, holding the office somewhat over a year. In 1873 he was offered and declined the Russian mission, and in the latter part of April, 1875, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Mr. Pierrepont was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1867, when he served on the judiciary committee. He was also a member of the committee of seventy, of New York city.

UNDER THE LASH.

Vindicating the Majesty of Delaware Law—Ten Prisoners in the Stocks and the Cat-o'-nine-tails Laid on Well---Revolting Scenes.

The ponderous iron gates of the New Castle (Del.) jail were thrown open at ten o'clock in the morning, and a motley gathering of men, women and children, black and white, crowded in to witness the degrading punishment of a lashing upon the bare back that eleven thieves were to receive in accordance with sentences of the court. It is a feature particularly characteristic of these exhibitions, says a local correspondent, that the audience is made up of the coarsest phases of life in New Castle and the surrounding country, who appear to take a savage delight in the writhings of the human body as they are tortured by the descending lash as it strikes the flesh with an unnatural sound. Coarse jests and unfeeling remarks are indulged in, and it is made with many of the farmers a holiday occasion, whole families arriving in wagons to witness the performance. When the gates were thrown open the first sight that met the eye was that of two white men, Enoch Rash and James Bradey, who had been guilty of breaking into a store, standing in the pillory, where they remained one hour each, and were taken down greatly stiffened from this punishment. Robert Harris, colored, was next put into the pillory, where he remained for the space of one hour. His offense was assault and battery with intent to kill. During this time the crowd had greatly thinned out, but when the announcement was made that the whipping would begin they gathered within the yard again. Enoch Rash was the name first called out by the sheriff, and he came forth, a tall, muscular man, led by a deputy. He was bared to the waist, and apparently still suffering from the effects of his confinement in the pillory, stood bravely up to the post while his hands were fastened in the iron clamps. The sheriff, armed with a cat-o'-nine-tails, asked if all was ready, and commenced to rain on the blows, thirty in number, which were counted by a deputy as they fell. The quivering flesh reddened at first, and finally the blood found its way to the surface, while the prisoner writhed in his agony, and his face was the very picture of suffering and despair. He was taken back to his cell, stiff and sore. James Bradey, who was the accomplice of Rash in the crime, was also hit thirty lashes by the sheriff, but bore it with a great deal more fortitude than the other, and notwithstanding the blows fell thick and fast not a muscle of his face changed, and he in no way gave evidence of the intense pain he must have suffered. James Darah had stolen a pocketbook containing $8, and for this stood up to the whipping post in a very defiant manner to receive twenty lashes, which were put on with heavy strokes. Charles Harrison, colored, for larceny, received ten lashes without a murmur. Thomas Hyde was whipped with twenty lashes for stealing a lot of old clothing. Isaac Hoyden, a fine specimen of manly form, had taken a beefsteak and a small lot of scrappel from a farmer's wagon, and for this received twenty lashes with intense suffering. The prisoner twisted and almost fell upon his haunches in his endeavors to escape the blows. His back was terribly scarred, and he went back to his cell in great agony. Thomas Davis, for robbery, was given twenty lashes that burst the flesh, and Samuel Bush was given the same number for participation in the theft. William L. Cooper, colored, had stolen a buffalo robe and received twenty lashes, and David Reed, colored, for larceny, also received twenty lashes. In addition to the whipping each of them has to undergo a term of imprisonment, pay restitution money, and wear a convict's jacket for six months after their release. The sight was apparently much enjoyed by the spectators. There was a large batch whipped on the Saturday previous, many of whom cried piteously for mercy and begged the sheriff to desist.

Centennial Notes.

France appropriates $40,000 to send mechanics of every class to the Centennial. All French industries, including agriculture, will be represented in the delegation.

The Centennial commissioners are very liberal with passes. Of the large attendance on the first day only 76,216 paid their money, and since that time this number has run down to 10,000 and 12,000.

The non-paying attendants are now announced as 12,000 in number among the exhibitors and their assistants, 1,511 among the general officials, 225 among the judges, 100 more to the State boards, and over 500 to the press.

A pretty pavilion has been built by the Portuguese government nearly opposite the Pennsylvania educational building. It is one story high within and two without, and is surrounded by wide piazzas. The Portuguese commissioners have their offices here.

There are two French restaurants on the grounds. One of them goes on the principle that nobody will be caught in it the second time, and that it must therefore get all the money it can out of chance customers who have been drawn to it by its famous name. The other is obviously kept by an Americanized Frenchman.

The partial relief to visitors to the Exhibition which was given by the abolition of the rule requiring two fifty cent notes (or pieces) for two persons instead of one dollar, has been receded from by the managers. They still insist upon the fifty cent fraction. They do this, they say, because of the greater facility in handling crowds and detecting counterfeits.

The parade of the Knights Templars in June will, if the programme and promise of numbers in attendance is fulfilled, be the most gorgeous in the annals of Masonry. Some rate the number of expected Knights at more than twenty thousand, exclusive of the Philadelphia organizations. Minor visitations of military societies, press clubs, etc., will greatly diversify the scene until the great day on which Mr. Evarts is to enliven it with his oration.

Selling at Auction.

A woman was about to move, and convinced her husband that they couldn't do better than sell off their furniture at auction, and buy some more at auction, maintaining thus the apparently irreconcilable theses that (1) you can always get things at an auction for less than their worth, and (2) that you can always get more at an auction for things than they are worth. Accordingly, she disposed of her household effects on a Friday. Saturday she went to another auction and bought back for $19.75 the girl's bedroom set that on the preceding day sold for $10.60, less charges and commission. When her husband reminded her of it, she burst into a flood of tears, and asked him if this was all the thanks she got for trying to save his money.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* has the following item: It is now certain that the young man Callahan, who was hanged by a mob in Edwards county, a short time ago, was entirely innocent.

WONDERS OF NEVADA.

A Visit to the Great Salt Mines of Virgin River.

Says a correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*: Having heard much of the wonderful salt formations of the Virgin river in Nevada, a few miles north of the Colorado river, I deemed it of sufficient importance to make a trip of nearly one hundred miles to examine and write them up for general information. From Mineral Park to Quail Springs ranch, the last settlement between Mineral Park and the Colorado, is eighteen miles. The next and only water for fifty-two miles is at Mountain springs, ten miles from Nobmann's, and thence for forty-two miles the road is down the great Sacramento valley to the north, a valley entirely destitute of water for over one hundred and fifty miles, north and south, but in many places covered with a luxuriant growth of native grasses. The northern part of this valley is called the desert, and during the hot, dry months of summer is dangerous to cross unless a good supply of water is taken for man and beast. I saw the graves of several who within four years have perished from heat and thirst while crossing, including both men and women. The altitude at this point is but 1,250 feet, while at Mineral Park it is 4,400. The altitude of the Sacramento valley is greatest at or near its center, or near Mineral Park, from which it falls each way north and south, north to Stone's ferry, over seventy miles, and south to the "Needles," about the same distance. One mile above the ferry the Virginia river comes in from the north, and on and near it is, perhaps, the most wonderful and extensive salt formation on the continent. The formation is in fact one of mountains of salt—hard rock salt, which is blasted and quarried out like quarries of granite and marble. Commencing six miles up the Virgin river, these mountains of salt extend for thirty or more miles up the Virgin and Muddy rivers. There are openings now made from six to twenty miles up the Virgin river at different places. From six to twelve miles up these openings uncover a species of dark gray salt, ninety-two per cent. pure, presenting to the casual observer the appearance of common coarse gray granite. These openings are all on the east side of the Virgin river, from one-fourth to one-half a mile from its banks.

At a point twenty miles up the river and on its western side is a mountain of pure, white crystalized salt, white as the driven snow and transparent almost as glass. It is at once a pleasing and interesting spectacle to see the great masses of crystal-like salt as thrown out by a three or four foot blast. These pure and beautiful blocks resemble somewhat blocks of the purest ice when prepared for the ice house. On placing a mass six inches thick over a column of the *Chronicle* the fine print could be read easily. The formation of the salt deposit is no doubt very ancient, dating back in years beyond computation. Long since the deposit was made the great upheavals and earthquake era have occurred which has changed the whole appearance of the country for great distances around. These salt bluffs or mountains can be identified for a long distance by the peculiar color of the surface, which is of reddish or orange color. Underneath this formation, as well as in it, is a peculiar kind of micaceous sedimentary granite. I found sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that veins of valuable mica will yet be discovered in or near the salt formation. The whole country is deserving of thorough investigation by the miner, the prospector and the student. Another very interesting natural curiosity visited and examined here is a natural salt well a mile northwest of the ferry. It is on a mesa, which extends up and down the river on its northern bank. This mesa is a drift formation formed of small pebbles and bowlders mixed with earthy matter. The well is a large circular opening in the mesa, some three hundred feet in circumference, with abrupt descent to the surface of the well, which is fifty feet below the surface. The water is exceedingly salty, far more so than any salt spring, and has been sounded to a depth of 130 feet. It is a splendid natural salt bath, in which the bather floats almost as buoyantly as a cork upon a pool of water.

From a careful examination of all the surroundings, I feel confident that this interesting salt well is all that is left of a once great salt lake, which, in the lapse of time, has been filled in by the drift formation, only leaving the present opening as an evidence of its former existence. The Virgin river, near which the great salt mountains are, is a muddy, turbulent stream of 100 feet in width, and having an average depth, at low water, of about one foot. It rises some 150 miles in the mountains east of north from the ferry of the Colorado. The Colorado river is here 750 feet wide, with a depth of low water of from ten to fifty feet, and a current of three to four miles per hour. The Stone's ferry is twenty-five miles above Callville, to which point small steamers have run on several occasions. Small barges carrying a few tons are now towed up to the ferry from below and salt taken down to supply the mines at El Dorado canyon and elsewhere. The distance to Hardyville is nearly or quite 200 miles, and to the mouth of the river over 600 miles. The distance up the river to the foot of the grand canyon is some fifty miles. The whole aspect of the country as far as the eye can reach is bleak, barren and desolate in the extreme; hardly a brush, shrub or blade of grass is to be seen; yet at the ferry I found a gentleman of culture and refinement, formerly well known in California, and his young and amiable wife, who, with but one companion, a German gentleman, who has traveled extensively in Europe and America, live here isolated from the world, and no settler east or west for a hundred or more miles, none south less than fifty and to the north less than twenty-five miles.

Psalm-Singing in China.

If the reports be not exaggerated, the progress of Christian evangelization in China awaits the adoption by that ancient people of one of the modern languages. Either this must be done or one of the great evangelizing agencies—"psalm-singing"—must be abandoned. As illustrating this fact, we learn that in singing the Chinese are not able to give the needed "word-tones," without which the words are confusing and often senseless. In the Chinese language, as a rule, every articulate sound represents at least two or three different words, while the more common, such as *ting*, *ling* and *sing*, often represent two or three dozen different words, and without the help of the "tones" they have no meaning whatever. Now, when a hymn is sung in this language, the musical inflections of course take the place of any other, and thus what when read was plain enough, when sung becomes a senseless jargon, or what may be worse, an entire change of sense and sentiment. Those who recognize the mission of music as an aid to religious worship—and who does not?—will readily perceive the task which this peculiarity imposes upon the missionary, and the wail of the Jewish captives assumes to them a present and actual significance. "How can we sing the songs of Zion in a strange land!"

A SUICIDE'S LETTER.

The Feelings of Bernard Bailey, who Shot Himself in St. Louis Because he was Jilted.

TO THE PUBLIC: Would you like to know how a man feels who is about to commit suicide? In the first place, he must feel so badly that no matter what is to come hereafter, it is more endurable than the present; and secondly, he must feel that, more endurable or not, he cannot help the act; that if even the future is worse than the present, the present is unendurable. I suppose medical men would like to know just the mental condition of one who can shuffle off this mortal coil.

It is this: My nerves and senses are as sound as they ever were. I can attend to business as efficiently, and as fully realize that the chief end of man is to gather ducats, as I ever could. But I can also realize that without my better half I am as a perfect engine without steam—useless.

Doctors of divinity would doubtless like to know my moral and religious ideas. My moral idea is this: That man should do his duty in spite of obstacles and consequences, and that so doing is the only thing which will bring the peace which passeth all understanding. I acknowledge that I was too weak so to do. In regard to my future state, my reason does not fully accept that there is a future state of which we will be conscious. I believe in the immortality of the soul, or the life principle, or whatever it is, as I believe in the immortality of a bushel of coal; that it may change its form so essentially as to be unconscious of having ever existed before, but that still, as the coal, it is not destroyed, but simply changes its form. My heart may speak differently to me, but even then I believe that whatever is, is inevitable, as it must all proceed from one great original, and so must be in accordance with his will.

However, I shall probably know more about it in twenty-four hours than all the D. D.s living. I am not crazy. I know that the world is full of good and enjoyable things, and that they were put here for our good and benefit, and that we should strive and work to obtain them.

But I am unable to care for them without the love of my darling. I wish to state that Miss —— is in no way responsible for my having loved her; that almost before she had ground for thinking that my feelings toward her were more tender than those of friendship, she informed me that her heart was another's, and that, while she esteemed and cared for me as a friend, I could be nothing more to her. But she was mistaken in that, and though I could not convince her of it while living, she will realize it when I sleep the sleep that knows no waking. A sweet good night to all.

APPENDIX.

On the back of a sheet of note paper were the words: "Respect this." On the other side was written the following:

"I wish to be buried just in the clothing in which I die. Do not move me from where I am found, except to my grave.

"Bury me in a plain pine coffin, and have me carried to my grave in a one-horse spring wagon. Do not let the total cost of my burial exceed $5. As the last request of a dying man, I conjure you to respect these instructions."

Sensitive Flame.

Of all producers of so-called mysterious sounds, Dr. Tyndall's sensitive or vowel flame is one of the most curious. Out of a particular kind of gas, with a burner of peculiar construction, the learned professor produces a lighted jet of flame nearly two feet in height, extremely narrow, and so exquisitely sensitive to sounds that it sings and dances up and down in response to everything that is sung or said, with different degrees of sensibility for different vowel sounds. "The slightest tap on a distant anvil reduces its height to seven inches. When a bunch of keys is shaken, the flame is violently agitated and emits a loud roar. The dropping of a sixpence into a hand already containing coin, at a distance of twenty yards, knocks the flame down. It is not possible to walk across the floor without agitating the flame. The creaking of boots sets it in violent commotion. The crumpling or tearing of paper, or the rustle of a silk dress, does the same. It is startled by the patter of a rain-drop. I hold a watch near the flame; nobody hears its ticks, but you all see their effect upon the flame; at every tick it falls and roars. The winding up of the watch also produces tumult. The twittering of a distant sparrow shrieks in the flame; the note of a cricket would do the same. A chirrup from a distance of thirty yards causes it to fall and roar." In reference to the power of the flame to respond to poetry, the lecturer said: "The flame selects from the sounds those to which it can respond; it notices some by the slightest nod, to others it bows more distinctly, to some its obeisance is very profound, while to many sounds it turns an entirely deaf ear."

So long as the cause of any unusual sound is unexplained to the non-scientific listener, he is apt, naturally enough, to term that sound mysterious; but the element of mystery will disappear when he is assured that sounds of every description are due to natural and unalterable acoustic principles.

A Frightful Mania.

There is something alarming about the part of the confession of Piper, the belfry murderer, of Boston, in which he says that he killed his victim under the influence of an insane desire to shed blood. Others cases of this kind of mania have frequently been brought to light. It has in some instances existed as an almost uncontrollable predisposition. After it has been once gratified, without discovery or punishment, by a man possessed of it, the desire for a further gratification of it is apt to increase in intensity, while at the same time the cunning of the criminal grows with his experience in murder. Two women with this mania, who made away with several victims, have appeared in American criminal records as poisoners, within recent years; and some time ago there were a man and woman possessed of it in France, who jointly made away with over twenty victims. Piper of Boston killed a girl and a woman, and attempted the life of another woman; and, if he had not been caught, he would doubtless have kept up his murderous practices. It is dangerous to have persons with this mania at large.

PUNISHED.—Here is the punishment the Bainbridge (Ga.) *Democrat* would have meted to a clergyman of Atlanta, charged with seduction: He deserves to be branded, stripped to the skin, and made to run the gauntlet of the outraged people of Georgia, each one of whom, being armed with a whip of steel, to lacerate his carcass of human rottenness as he passes, until he falls to the earth dead, an example to the country for all time to come.

THE POTATO BUG.—The potato bugs have appeared in immense quantities in many places in the Delaware valley. Farmers will not plant half the usual crop in consequence.

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG.

His Wonderful Powers of Endurance---How They are Trained for Racing.

Thirty of the mustangs lately brought from California were entered at the race in Fleetwood park, New York, each of them being expected to run ten miles in half an hour to make the wagered three hundred miles in fifteen hours. They are small, light horses, averaging fourteen hands three inches, and weighing about one thousand pounds each. All are about five years of age and as wild as so many buffaloes. Prettier animals were never seen. In spite of the crowns and crosses, poothooks and letters that their various owners have burned in their flanks, and although their shaggy coats are strangers to the currycomb and brush, the natural beauty of their well proportioned bodies, muscular and finely fashioned legs and proudly held heads, is still apparent. They have been shod for the first time in their lives, and resented the performance of the operation so lustily that some of them had to be thrown upon their backs, others were slung in midair, and still others were held by as many men as could gather around them. When all were shod, Reilly, the blacksmith of the settlement, looked as though he had been worsted in a prize fight. His nose was torn upward, his shoulder and shins skinned, his cheek gashed and one arm terribly bruised. "Thank God!" said he, when the thirty were shod, "they've left me so I can stand up."

The Californians and Mexicans with the animals were brought up among the fiery creatures, and understand them as they do each other. At the training, after the animals were lassoed, each rider buckled on his mustang a great cumbrous Mexican saddle, weighing forty pounds and looking like a leather cradle, hung his long check rope in a coil at one side, donned his cruel long-spiked spurs, fitted a great, curbed and sharp-bladed bit in his horse's mouth, and watched his chance, while the animal reared and plunged and snorted, to leap upon its back. Once on, the ranchman rode like mad, the animals starting with a series of frantic leaps, then subsiding into a steady, rapid gallop, tossing mud and stones behind them, and disappearing rapidly below a hill. In a moment they returned, panting from exertion and bleeding at the mouth from the wounds their bits had inflicted. A rider threw away his bit and bridle and trusted to a halter. After a race of ten minutes, he was glad to be rescued from his unmanageable steed by another horseman, who fastened the end of the runaway's halter to the pummel of his own saddle, and brought the horse to a sudden stop.

In the race at four o'clock in the morning Francisco Peralto vaulted into his place on the back of the initial broncho, rode like mad until the creature wavered, jumped then upon one of four saddled steeds, and so continued riding and exchanging horses until seven o'clock in the evening. Fifteen hours on the backs of vicious mustangs, without rest, food or drink! The endurance of the man seems to dwarf the bottom and speed of the horses. To win the wager, the animals, each in his turn, had to cover ten miles in something less than thirty minutes. The fearful rack and strain upon the Mexican can be imagined.

About the Fashions.

Coat shaped sleeves with deep gauntlet cuffs, or with several overlapping ruffles, falling toward the wrist, are adopted for all wash goods suits of the coming season.

Stylish street dresses will be made into composite costumes of cream color and brown, cream and plum, cream and blue, and cream and a variety of mode and wood tints.

Chemises, drawers, camisoles and night robes of fine percale are ornamented with fine tucks, delicate bouquets and vines of embroidery, and a strong quality of Valenciennes lace.

Among the various names given to the cream colored laces are "Louis III.," "the Princess," "Archangel," "Cashmere" and "old Brussels." The last is a decided misnomer, but the lace connoisseurs will correct it all after a while.

The first spring wraps are dolmans of black Sicilienne in shapes similar to those now worn, with elbow sleeves and long mantilla fronts. The trimmings are wide galloons and rich fringes. Wraps for evening wear are in dolman fronts.

The most fashionable imported spring suits are made of cream colored cashmere combined with foulard silk of Havana brown, olive, wood, drab and reseda green shades. The basques and tunics of cashmere are trimmed with cream colored lace.

Both polonaises and overskirts are seen among the importations of silk and light wool suits for spring wear. The polonaises are with princesses' fronts, buttoning from throat to bottom, and with Marguerite or cuirass backs falling over bouffant draperies and looped sash bows.

A new pattern for drawers has the leg sloped in at the knee by an outside seam, and broadened upward and downward therefrom. A slit is left in the seam from the knee down, and this is, with the bottom, ornamented with embroidery, and sometimes trimmed with lace or ruffles.

A Grecian Brigand.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The return of a retired brigand to active professional duties is announced from Greece. Petko, one of the most eminent robbers of his time, who had amassed sufficient wealth to enable him to lead the life of a peaceful citizen at Athens, has become disgusted with the ennui of respectability, and has betaken himself to Trace—the scene of his former exploits—where he is roving and plundering with great success, and with all his former activity. He has lately captured a young woman, for whom he demands a heavy ransom, and has also announced his intention of murdering some intimate friends, who have, in his opinion, mismanaged some property he left under their care. His proceedings excite unusual interest and admiration, because they are conducted from a pure love of brigandage and not from necessity. Petko the other day nearly lost his life while scaling the wall of a house in which lived a lady whom he much admires. A Circassian zaptieh seeing Petko ascending the wall, fired at the venerable thief, who, however, was happily untouched by the shot, and, sliding to the ground, took to his heels and fled with really marvelous activity.

Advertising Patent Medicines.

Advertisements of patent medicines furnish support to many so-called religious papers. Not a few of them would perish but for the aid they receive from medical quackery. Hence the importance of the movement in the Baltimore conference to exclude these advertisements from the organs of the Methodist denomination. Of the quacks who thus advertise, there are some whose medicines are injurious to the men, women, and children who use them; and we often see, in the so called religious papers, quack medicine advertisements which are an outrage upon decency. If religion be a matter of truth, how can its organs sustain themselves by such falsehoods? —*New York Sun.*

That Little Lamb.

Mary had a little lamb—
We've heard it o'er and o'er,
Until that little lamb becomes
A perfect little bore.
So I propose to make a grave,
And dig it deep and wide;
That Mary's lamb and all its bards
Be buried side by side.

Items of Interest.

Beggars are flocking to Philadelphia in crowds.

A young lady who advertised for light housekeeping received an application from the keeper of a lighthouse, saying he would like her company.

English capitalists are said to have lost about five hundred millions of dollars in twelve months in Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian securities.

A girl named Frances Anne Jones hung herself the other day in Liverpool from a bedpost, because her mother had reprimanded her for burning a tablecloth with a flatiron.

A Detroit florist is getting up a language of vegetables. If you hit a man with a turnip that means: "I don't think much of your relatives way back for seven generations."

The murderers of the late Roman editor, Sonxogno, have been at last allotted to their respective stations as galley slaves for life; hard fare, hard work, and hard whippings daily.

Kit Carson had 10,000 hair breadth escapes, and then suffered the humiliation of dying at the heels of a Mexican mule.

The boy who started from home to walk to the Centennial is being picked up hungry and repentant by policemen in all parts of the country.

That was a pretty conceit of a little three-year-old who, when gathering flowers and finding one with an unusually short stem, exclaimed that he "found it sitting down."

"I narrowly escaped being cut off with a shilling," said a solemn young man. "How did you escape it?" asked a bystander. "My father had no shilling," was the solemn reply.

A contempory, describing a boat race, alludes to the "flashing of 10,000 eyes and the plaudits of twice as many fair hands." What a lot of one-eyed women there must have been at that race!

"Why is it, my dear sir," said Waffles' landlady to him the other day, "that you newspaper men never get rich?" "I do not know," was his reply, "except it is that dollars and sense do not always travel together."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* strongly urges the reduction of the price of admission to the Exposition from fifty to twenty-five cents, on the ground that the present charge will virtually close the doors against hundreds of thousands of workingmen and their families.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that the telegraph art has reached such perfection that long courtships have been maintained between persons hundreds of miles apart, and some love-sick telegraphist has even invented a telegraphic sign for love's first sweet kiss.

A clean tooth does not decay. Acids and sour fruit always injure the teeth instantly; sweets never do; without them children would die, hence their insatiable instincts for sugar. If a tooth powder was never used the teeth would not be so white; but, kept perfectly clean, would last for life.

The editor of a Western paper has medical authority for stating that in some cases if liquid food be applied to the body, it will merely, by being absorbed, sustain life. The editor had a molasses jug forcibly applied to himself, and his head not only increased in size, but it has been a sweet looking head ever since.

While a barber of Niles, Mich., was shaving a customer the other day, he became tangled up in an epileptic spasm. After the customer had lost a slice off the neck and narrowly escaped a severance of the jugular vein, he modestly suggested that he would wait for "the next," as he never did like close shaving.

A countryman, with his bride, stopped at a hotel the other day. At dinner, when the waiter presented a bill of fare, the young man inquired: "What's that?" "That's a bill of fare," said the waiter. The countryman took it in his hands, looked inquiringly at his wife and then at the waiter, and finally dove into his pocket and insinuatingly inquired: "How much is it?"

Dr. John L. Phull, of St. Louis, recently issued the following remarkable certificate: "This is to certify that Emma Cunningham came to her death by having in attendance on her during her sickness of galloping consumption, Dr. John Willard, and the said Dr. John Willard galloped the said Emma Cunningham into eternity at the rate of 2:40 speed, and may the good Lord have mercy on her poor soul."

Presence of Mind.

"Dora" was being enacted in a Western city where the choice of actors is not great, and Mary Morrison, on making her exit to bring on her little Willie, of four years, was shocked to find a lubberly boy of at least fourteen, who must go on, as no other was to be had. The Farmer Allen of the play was no doubt equally shocked to see Mary coming upon the stage with a boy nearly as big as herself. What was worse, the audience began to titter. But Farmer Allen was equal to the emergency, and instead of asking "How old are you, my little boy?" said: "How old are you, my strapping fellow?" probably hoping that the boy would have the good sense to give an age more suitable to his size. The boy, however, with painful fidelity to the book, and in a sepulchral voice that made the answer all the more preposterous, said: "Four to five, grandpapa." "Forty-five!" exclaimed the other, cheerfully; "you look it, my boy, you look it!" There was a laugh at the moment, but the play was saved from shipwreck. It was told of a famous tragedian that at the close of an act in which he had been the prominent character, a goose's head was thrown upon the stage by some one who had a spite against him. The tragedian picked it up, handed it to one of the others to take away, and said, with perfect nonchalance: "The gentleman who has thrown his head upon the stage can get it back at the close of the performance."

The New Secretary of War.

Mr. J. Donald (commonly known as "Don") Cameron, the new secretary of war of the United States, is the son of Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and is about forty years of age. A graduate of college, he did not, however, choose a profession. At an early age he showed shrewd business and executive ability. Almost immediately after leaving college he began to be interested in railroad management, and for many years has been prominently connected with the Northern Central railroad of Pennsylvania. He is now considered a man of excellent business talent. His father, it will be remembered, held the position of secretary of war before him, during a portion of President Lincoln's administration.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEMON JOHN,:::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., June 21 1876.

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OUR EIGHTH VOLUME.

On this first leaf of our Eighth Volume, on this bright twenty-first day of June, in this Centennial year of the Republic's history, we send greeting to all our patrons. Life, health, peace and prosperity to all our readers for another year! To our political allies, success, victory, power. To our political opponents, discomfiture, defeat, dismay. This in all good will and regard to you as men, for only in partisan politics are we adversaries, and we wish you, for your own sake and your country's, all manner of discouragement and failure. We think we are right and that you are wrong; therefore we wish you all manner of ill luck and the overthrow which your bad course deserves.

But as fellow citizens your individual and local interests are as dear to us as those of our political co-workers. In all matters of general and local news, of home institutions for the intellectual, moral and social upbuilding of society and of home industries, economies and improvements, we are absolutely one and indivisible, and in all these we send you impartial congratulation And we doubt not that you will return the compliment in full measure; the Republicans wishing us to be and continue a prevailing power in the thick battle of opinions, the Democrats wishing, us in all personal good will, nothing but bad luck and final defeat, but all alike desiring us full success in every effort to build up our town and county, and the towns and counties on all sides, in every department of the common welfare—in numbers, wealth, domestic peace, intelligence, goodness.

As for us, we enter upon our eighth year with new purposes and high hopes. We have no special pledges to make, excepting that we will *try* to make our eighth volume as worthy of support and patronage as the seven already completed, and it is our earnest hope that those who have journeyed with us thus far will all decide to continue on another year.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

We place at the head of our columns, to-day, the names of the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the wisdom and the patriotism of the Cincinnati Convention The marvelous magnetism of BLAINE—the sterling devotion of MORTON—the brilliant rhetoric of CONKLING—the honesty and patriotism of BRISTOW commanded the enthusiastic admiration of the Convention. But there would have been some objections raised to the nomination of any one of them. The independent voters of this country are now more numerous and more powerful than at any former period of our history. This element would not have supported either BLAINE, or MORTON, or CONKLING. They would have rallied to the support of BRISTOW, but the "whiskey ring" with all of its appliances, would have made a vigorous opposition to him. Whilst the Convention believed the country to be Republican to the core and confidently expected that any one of the good leaders of the party would have borne its banners to victory still, to make assurance doubly sure, they resolved to nominate a candidate, who could not be beaten; so Governor HAYES, of Ohio, was placed at the head of the ticket. His private character is unblemished. His record is as spotless as his character. He was a gallant and intrepid soldier. He is a strong and vigorous debater. He is the wise and trusted Governor of a great State. He is a gentleman of the highest literary culture and possesses more courtly graces than any President we ever had, and more learning than any other,. except, perhaps, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. As an occupant of the White House, he will fill his countrymen with honest pride and will extort admiration from any Chesterfield who may represent a foreign court in Washington. The nomination of HAYES is equivalent to his election. It absolutely changes the issues of the campaign. The wide-spread charges of corruption against the Republican party had made an impression on the public heart, and Democrats boasted, that they would throw down their glove of reform to us, and dare us to take it up with ours of corruption. With HAYES as our candidate we can laugh them to scorn. At the bare mention of his name, corruption flies back affrighted to its Democratic nest, and hides its head in Democratic bosoms. The late campaign in Ohio fixes his status in favor of honest money and his position on the church question. The honest men of the country; the better class of all parties will flock to his standard, and our Democratic friends had as well save time and expense and trouble, and retire gracefully from the field.

A week or ten days before the Convention met, we saw a letter from Hon: JOHN POOL, an Ex-Senator from North Carolina, to a friend here, from which we are permitted to make two extracts, "HAYES will be nominated, I think, without doubt, indeed it is becoming a matter of necessity." Then after stating how the necessity arises, he adds. "HAYES is a man of high literary culture, of the most unblemished and irreproachable private character, and is, in all respects, a model man." Senator POOL attended the Convention as a friend of HAYES. We are more than pleased, that the entire vote of North Carolina was cast for him. The Old North State, true, to the character which she has built up for centuries, voted for an honest man, as her candidate, and will give him her electoral vote in November.

Hon. WM. A. WHEELER of New York, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency. He is a leading member of Congress, with large experience, eminent ability and great dignity of character. He would have adorned the first place upon the ticket. He is one of those, whom the Republicans challenged the Democrats to attack, and agreed to abandon their ship, if any blot could be found upon his name from the cradle until now. But no attack was made. Among the promiscuous arrows of investigation, which have been showered over the President and his Cabinet, over the Senate and the House, not one has been aimed at him. The game wes too high, and the bow too weak.

With HAYES and WHEELER for our standard bearers, victorious Ohio and redeemed New York will be joined by their sister States, and the Democratic candidates, whoever the unfortunates may be, will have to fold their tents and silently steal away.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Every civilized community is governed by established laws. These are of two classes. First, a constitution, which is the fundamental law and enunciate those great, enduring principles which are the basis upon which the government rests; second, laws general or special, which are enacted by the Legislature for the purpose of executing the constitution, or to meet the changing wants of the people. These laws are changed, from time to time, for convenience, but are always made subordinate to the fundamental law. The Constitution is the highest and most sacred of all laws, and ought to be as nearly permanent as it is possible to make any human instrument. The importance of permanency, as an element of constitutions, cannot be over estimated. It is recognized by all nations. There has been no important change in the British constitution, since the accession of the House of Hanover. The constitution which was transmitted to Prussia by FREDERICK the Great, remained unchanged until recent conquests made changes indispensable. The constitution of the United States was amended early in the present century to prevent a threatened revolution, and never again, for more than sixty years, when a great political and social revolution rendered the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments necessary to the protection of the race which had just been emancipated. The constitution of North Carolina stood unchanged for nearly half a century after the Revolutionary War, and from 1835 to 1868, a third of a century, the constitution of the State was amended but once. In the light of this history, in face of the fact universally recognized, that constitutions should be permanent, a fact which the accumulated wisdom of ages has pronounced beyond dispute, how is it, that the Democratic party in N. Carolina is clamoring for a change in the present constitution, *all the time?* Not a year, or a month passes without some effort on their part to change the fundamental law of the State. To one not acquainted with the temper and character of the Democratic leaders, these efforts on their part would be inexplicable. But a close observer of political events since reconstruction will find a ready solution.

No sooner was the constitution of 1868 submitted to the people than the whole pack opened. "Tray Blanche and sweetheart" came yelping from their kennels, and a howl went up from the sea to the mountains, which almost converted the State into a pandemonium. The first attack was made upon the framers of the constitution. They were called all sorts of bad names—"niggers," "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags." Vulgar ridicule and lying abuse were resorted to with an effrontery and a malice which never had a parallel among civilized people. No good thing they said, could come out of Nazareth: The pharisees of the old slave power spurned the Republican freedom, which was given to the people by the new constitution, and which gleamed in letters of gold from its pages. Their hearts were troubled. Their education taught them to despise liberty, and, smarting under defeat, they hated the Republic which they had so lately attempted to destroy. But all their efforts failed. The shafts of malice which they had thrown at others were hurled back into their own faces, and the sovereign people of the State administered to them a terrible rebuke by adopting the constitution by an overwhelming majority. But they were no contented with this. They were not prepared to admit, that the colored people had any political rights which they were bound to respect. A free constitution had been forced upon them. Having failed to *kill*, they proposed to *emasculate*. Having failed to *defeat*, they proposed to *amend*. But how was this to be done? a large majority of the qualified voters in the State were satisfied with the constitution; a fair expression of the popular will would forever thwart their cherished designs. They were equal to the occasion. They determined to effect their purposes by over-riding the people For this purpose, they organized their Ku Klux Klans, and by a resort to arson, rape, midnight and midday murder, and other crimes, the bare mention of which curdles the blood in the veins, and makes the heart stand still, they carried the legislature in 1870 and elected their Attorney General. When the legislature met, they attempted to amend the constitution. Not having a two-thirds vote, they failed again. But the constitution *must be changed.* So they made one more appeal to the sovereign people of the State. By their Ku Klux machinery, they felt confident of winning the battle, this time. But, to their chagrin and horror the Federal government stretched out its strong arm and took the assassins by the throat. The people once more were permitted to freely express their will, and they again approved the constitution and rebuked the agitators and revolutionists, who were trying to change it. Overwhelmed, but not in despair, they made one more effort to amend the constitution. They succeeded in passing a few unimportant amendments in 1872 by the aid, unwisely given, we think, of Republican members of the legislature. But still the odious features in the constitution had not been touched. The homestead provision still held its shield over the lands of the poor man, and Democratic lawyers could not drive him out, and portition his estate between themselves and their rich client. That odious clause still remained, which recognized the sovereignty of the government, and struck down their cherished doctrine of States rights. That absurd Republican heresy that the people had a right to select their own judges was intolerable, and still glared at them, whenever they read the hated instrument. They knew the people did not want them to be their judges. Those blessed assurances of perpetual liberty, which made the constitution so dear to the humble poor, still glowed all over the constitution, and they felt humiliated and heart sick. One more grand rally must be made to overthrow the constitution. So the Democratic legislature of 1874 called a Convention in spite of the people. The question was not submitted, because the people loved their constitution and saw no necessity for a convention, and would have voted it down as they had often done before: still the convention was called. The issues in the campaign of 1875 are still fresh in the minds of the people. The Republicans pledged themselves to adjourn the convention without action. They did not wish to amend the constitution. The question was fully and fairly discussed. Again the people strongly rebuked the agitators, and, by an overwhelming majority declared that they were fully satisfied with the con-constitution, and were unwilling to trust their liberties in Democratic hands. But the infamy of the Democratic leaders knows no bounds; it stops at the perpetration of no villainy. The Republicans elected a majority of four to the Convention; but by a resort to frauds which would bring the blush of shame to a savage or a brute, they again violated the wishes of the people—threw out their votes, made false returns of election passed a number of proposed amendments and fastened upon the already overtaxed people of the State an additional burden of many thousands of dollars. Will the people quietly submit to this indignity? Will they not hurl from power any party which thus persistently insults them? Would they not vote against the amendments, even if they were all wise & right, and thus teach the old aristocracy, that they will not submit to their dictation or acknowledge them as their masters? If we read aright the hearts of the people of this State; if the old fires of freedom still burn in their bosoms; if hatred of oppression and love for justice still control their action; then they will place the seal of their condemnation upon the Democratic party in so determined a manner as that neither man, nor devil, can ever break it.

We purpose to notice the amendments in detail in our next issue, and expose their puerility and infamy.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Our friends met in Raleigh on the 14th inst. and nominated their candidates for State offices. In justice to the good men of the party, we have no hesitation in saying, they have done their worst. The party has been carefully examined by its leaders and the very worst and weakest element in it has been culled out and presented to the people for their suffrages. Whether the ticket is intended to be a joke and a burlesque, or whether, taking a more serious view, it is to be regarded as a deliberate insult to the intelligence of the State, is a conundrum, which we cannot solve.

There is one thing strange abou Vance's nomination. We expected him to be the candidate. We knew, there were many foolish young men in the party, who wanted to run a clown in order to enjoy his jokes. We knew there were violent men in the party, who endorsed Vance's war record. We knew, that the charge of his approved of the Laurel massacre, of the putting of women's thumbs under the fence to extort from them the whereabouts of their conscript husbands, of his proposition to fight Yankees, until "Hell froze over," the threat, that the gallant war Governor would kill so many Yankees, that "Hell would be filled up and their feet would stick out of the windows," would all commend him to the unreconstructed rebels. We knew, that his alleged cowardly flight, as soon as the Yankees did come to Raleigh, would commend him to the street corner warriers, as an example for them to point to; but the strange thing about his nomination is, that it was made by acclamation. We know, there were decent men there. Why did they not protest? Why did not our townsmen, Mr. WHEDBEE and Dr. SPEED get up boldly in the Convention and protest, that they wanted a statesman and not a clown for Governor? But the people of North Carolina know VANCE. It is useless to talk or to write about him. He will be shelved forever in November, and the people of the State will be rid of a pest.

Our former friend Capt. JARVIS is nominated for Lieut. Governor. We used to like him very much. But we thought he was dead. We remember that in 1871, he canvassed the West and set the mountains on fire. We have heard it said that the captain perished in the flames, but that the mountains still were there imperishable green. Still we are glad, that JARVIS is alive again. Let the Democracy rally to the support of their resurrected hero.

Major ENGLEHARD was nominated for Secretary of State. We had hoped, that our friend Dr. SPEED would get that place. If he had the East, almost without regard to party, would have voted for him. He is honest, he is capable, but he is not pretty. It was absolutely necessary to improve on JARVIS, so ENGLEHARD was put upon the ticket. He is handsome—he is an editor—and he does not know enough to be dishonest. He is the flower of the ticket.

The remaining nominees are unworthy of mention. They were never heard of before and never will be again. Let them rest in their peaceful graves. We have no disposition to trample on the sacred ashes of the dead.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

CAPE HATTERAS, Dare county,
June 12th, 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Much has been said in your paper as to the man who shall receive the nomination to represent this District in Congress, but as I have seen no names mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Senate, I request space in your valuable columns to set forth the claims of Col. A. W. Simpson, of Dare county, to that office. Considering the important issues that are to be disposed of by the next General Assembly we think the Senatorial election almost as important to the people as the Congressional, and being personally acquainted with his past services to the party and his ability to skillfully discharge the duties incumbent upon such an officer, we claim there is no man in the district having superior claims to party recognition than Col. Simpson. He is one of the founders of the Republican party in North Carolina; has always labored zealously to maintain its true principles and stands at present as its most prominent leader in this county. His efforts to defeat the Convention movement last summer were crowned with success in Dare county and were severely felt by the opposition in Hyde and other adjoining counties. Should he receive the nomination his election is sure, as he is extensively known in the district as being under all circumstances a persistent advocate of justice and an uncompromising Republican. He is a man of much general information, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his people and we are well assured will represent them as faithfully as any man they could choose.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Dockery--Howerton—Carson.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I desire to propose the names of a few gentlemen, for State officers.

The nominating convention meets shortly and I trust that their claims will be favorably considered. I alluded to Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Dr. W. H. Howerton and the Rev. J. H. Carson. Dockery for Governor, Howerton for Secretary of State and Mr. Carson for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Col. Dockery is a statesman and the people in this part of the State are for nim to a man. Mr. Howerton is their first choice for Secretary of State, and Mr. Carson, although not so well known, will be supported strongly for the position now so unworthily filled by the present incumbent. UNION.

June 10th, 1876.

How Awfully Culpable

Must be those afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any disease of the Lungs, Throat or Chest, who neglect to use Dr. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT after reading the following letter, written by one of the most estimable ladies in the South:

SAVANNAH, GA., April 28th, 1876.

DR. TUTT:

In gratitude for the benefit received by the use of your Expectorant, I do cheerfully add my testimony to its wonderful power in curing deep-seated coughs. For several years I suffered dreadfully with a cough attended with great difficulty of breathing. I was induced to try your Expectorant, and it gave almost immediate relief. I took six bottles and am now perfectly restored. It is about five months since I began its use, and I have not had an attack since. It has been a great blessing to me; I can not afford to be without it, and heartily recommend it to all who have lung or throat disease.

Very respectfully,

51-2t. MRS. A. M. WELLBORN.

We were present in Raleigh when Montford McGehee delivered his address on the Life and Character of William A. Graham; and were surprised and interested to notice his warmth and earnestness in condemning Governor Vance for his statement concerning Gov. Graham's position as to peace, near the close of the war. Read the article entitled "Montford McGehee on Gov. Vance," taken from the Constitution, printed elsewhere, which gives a tolerable fair idea of the point at issue, and which it would take more than the space afforded by a paragraph to relate. It is evident there is quite a difference between the views of the old secessionists and the old Union men. The Charlotte *Observer*, seeing the trouble, tries to explain that Vance was originally a Union man. So he was, but when he became a secessionist, he made up for lost time, and out. Herod-ded Herod. His violent war notions, toward the end, when it was foolish to be violent, placed him in a worse category than if he had originally been a secessionist.—*New North State.*

Raleigh, May 8th, 1876.

Ed. New North State:

My Dear Sir:—From what has appeared in your paper, and in others, and from what I learn from private sources, it is apparent that a portion of the people are taking action to present my name as a candidate for Governor. I therefore think it just to the public that I should say, I could not accept the nomination, if tendered.

No one can be more grateful for favors nor more ready to oblige friends, than I am; and I have served the state as best I could, for a long time; but now necessity is laid upon me, and I have no choice,

Very respectfully,

E. G. READE.

"Landlord, didn't you ever have a gentleman stop with you before?" "Are you a gentleman?" "Yes, I am." "Then I never had one stop with me before."

A frontier Texan who was asked if he was going to attend the Centennial Exhibition, guilelessly replied: "I'd like to, but I,ll have to put it off till next year."

The News affects to sneer at Josiah Turner as an independent candidate for Governor—yet devotes long articles and numerous paragraphs and squibs to his destruction. Mr. Turner has certainly caused a fluttering in the Democratic ranks.—*New North State.*

The Johns Hopkins Univeristy Baltimore, Md. Free Scholarships.

The Founder of the Johns Hopkins university requested his Trustees to bestow a certain number of Free Scholarships on deserving young men from the States of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. In order to confer with those who desire information respecting these Scholarship, Delegates from the Johns Hopkins Universit may be found on the morning of each day named, in Stanton, June 30 at the Virginia Hotel; Richmond, July 3, at the Exchange Hotel: Raleigh, July, 5, at the Yarboro Hotel, Baltimore, July 10, at the University Building, Howard street.

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS.—The daughters of the late Governor Ellis, says the Nut Shell, have just received a superb bust in Italian marble (life size.) of their distinguished father which is now at the residence of their mother in Newbern. This bust of North Carolina's first war Governor is the work of Henry Dexter a celebrated sculptor of Boston, and was begun in 1860, the object being, at the time, to have the busts of all the then Governors of the States of the Union placed in the Rotunda of the Capital at Washington. This object was defeated by the war. The Nut Shell says; "It is a beautiful work of art, and an admirable likeness. We congratulate the members of the family on their good fortune in possessing such a substantial and enduring representation of their honored relative."--Roanoke News.

A dangerous rival to the editor of the Chicago Times has been discovered in a Rhode Island man who has been lying in one position for nine years.--Norwich *Bulletin.*

Lace is what ruffles the men now a days, Ex. You are wrong. Lace ruffles the woman as usual. It is the paying for it that ruffles the man.—Norristown *Herald.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street.
39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street.
39 v. 9.

Personal.

If the gentleman, a resident of Elizabeth City, who was with John Huston in Wilmington Del. about April 1st. would send, said John Huston's address to the undersigned he would confer a very great favor.

ROBERT T. HUSTON.
T. E. Cor. 8th and market Str.
Philadelphia Pa.

POLITICAL.

First Congressional District Convention.

A Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1876, and be convened at 12 o'clock of that day, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent the District in the Forty fifth Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the Convention, must be regularly delegated by a County Convention called by a County Committee through their regular Chairman. Each county of the District is entitled, under the plan of organization, to as many votes as it has members in the House branch of the Legislature

The County Committees of the counties composing the District, that have not already done so, are requested to call their county Conventions early so as to ensure their counties representation in the District Convention.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n. District Ex. Com.
Elizabeth City, N. C, May 19th, 1876.

1776. 1876.
ROOMS AND BOARDING
—AT THE—
CENTENNIAL.

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day.

Street cars every 10 minutes from my door, A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

49-4t.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank County will meet at the office of the undersigned in Elizabeth City on the first

Thursday, in JULY 1876,

being the 6 (sixth) day of the month for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting Certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue two days. All persons desiring to teach a public school in this county, should be present, as no teacher can receive an order for wages, for a school taught under the present law, from the Public School Fund without a certificate granted by this Board.

EXAMINATION FREE.

WALTER F. POOL,
Chm'n. Board Ex.
E. City, N. C,, June 7th. 1876.

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
" " " Philadelphia	5 50
" " " New York	8 50

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.
June 7th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed. 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage, Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us, Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double pri[illegible] can buy $15 worth o[illegible] for $10. W[illegible] The Great N. E. Dollar [illegible], 33 Bromfield St., [illegible] firmly established, and for years has [illegible] valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price [illegible] ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers, In these times it pays to save money, We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list, We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying, Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale, We need agents everywhere, We cannot give any idea heae of our business, Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons, You can save cash, Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm,

REFERENCES.--National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton. Saml. [illegible]atham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towel White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for [illegible]fants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi[illegible] and 1-2 Ble[illegible]
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, [illegible] and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, [illegible] the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhese.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

HOME LINE.

Tri-Weekly Line *between*

NORFOLK, VA.,
AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. Wharf, Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal, touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
June 7th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where, and in easy and cheap transportation of produce to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of [illegible] acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER,

No 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING,
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City. N. C

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21. 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE has been elected President of the University of this State.

The attention of Teachers is directed to the advertisement of the Board of County Examiners in another column.

JOHN W. HALSTEAD, of upper Camden, has left a stalk of oats at our office measuring six feet. It is the "Excelsior" variety, and does well in winter or spring.

Seven years ago the first number of the NORTH CAROLINIAN made its appearance. It has never missed an issue—has been published regularly: For promptness and regularity it challenges comparison with any paper in the State.

We have received a communication from Rhoden Mitchell, of Washington county, strongly recommending Judge ALBERTSON for Congress, but the article is so long that we cannot make room for it in our already crowded columns. The writers' views are forcible and sensible.

The nomination of HAYES by the Cincinnati Convention, has filled the Democrats in the country with dismay. Their leaders frankly confess that it will require "the utmost efforts, the most solid unity and the most available candidate of the Democratic party of the Union, to beat him." When this language is held by the opposition, who are notorious braggarts, it is fair to conclude that they have already settled down to the despairing consciousness of impending defeat.

Last Saturday, we were shown a chicken, not long taken from the shell whose head, instead of being put on in the orthodox fashion, was completely inverted, so that it's bill pointed straight upwards, and what ought to have been the back of its head was next the ground. There was nothing unusual about the neck except that it was disproportionately large. Notwithstanding the singularity of its form the little creature was quite lively, and could walk. Pasquotank's contribution to the Centennial curiosities has come at last.

We renew the suggestion heretofore made by us, that our literary and antiquarian townsman, FRANK VAUGHN, Esq., prepare an historical sketch of this county to be used in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Act of Congress on the subject. We also suggest that he be aided in this labor by R. B. CREECY, Esq. and Dr. W. G. POOL. both of whom are possessed of cultivated minds and familiarity with our county traditions and history. If performed by these three gentlemen, the work will be splendidly and completely done. We think our Mayor and Commissioners should lose no time in making a written request of them to this effect. The glories of our ancestors ought not to be forever "washed in Lethe and forgotten."

We take pleasure in assuring our learned and venerable brother of the *Economist*, by way of response to an item in the last issue of his paper, that during our occupancy of the Editorial Chair, the caudal appendages of his coat shall flutter unmolested. Our esteemed cotemporary is already sound and level-headed in everything but politics, and on that subject it would simply be anticipating his own action for us to attack him with a view of "rending his garments." We have only to wait till after the November election, when we doubt not that he himself, in company with all his unhappy brethren of the Democratic press, will perform this cruel *auto da fe*, predicated of the disappointed and the wretched from the days of the prophets.

Our moonlight promenades are suspended. The day of slender walking canes is no more. The reign of the dandy and the lovelorn swain is over. Our belles sigh the evening away in despairing loneliness. Now each man carries a stick that weighs ten pounds, and has a lump of lead at the end as big as his fist. The mouth of a loaded cannon is inviting when compared with a ten minutes walk on our streets after nightfall. And all because a few thousands of the curs that adorn and beautify the town, are blessed with that attractive disease called hydrophobia. We pray that no tax shall be laid on these creatures. We shudder to think of the disaster that would overtake the vendors of lead, and hickory wood if this were done.

The Edenton Convention meets tomorrow, and we trust it will put forward such a candidate as will command the unqualified approval and respect of the entire party in the district. In the coming campaign the man who is tainted with corruption will be consumed by the fires of public indignation like dry stubble. And he ought to be. No man who is not capable and honest should receive the support of any party. The *personnel* of the tickets, National, State and Local, will this year decide the election, *Measures* will, to some extent, be disregarded, and *men* will have to stand the full, keen gaze of the public eye. Let no dishonest man, or presuming ignoramus dare to be a candidate. We believe the Convention understands this and will act accordingly. If they give us a man whose record is unblemished, whose character is pure, and whose ability is fully recognized and acknowledged, we can easily redeem the district from Democratic control. The entire party expects them to do this, and will hold them to a strict accountability for their action.

The editor returned from Cincinnati last evening, but too late to prepare any matter for this issue. He left this morning for Edenton to attend the Congressional Convention that convenes to-morrow.

The ladies of Camden county will give a concert for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum this evening at Camden Court House. The Steamer will carry all who desire to go from this place, free of charge, the only condition being that each passenger shall carry a concert ticket. These are for sale at Captain HARNEY's office—price 25 cents.

We have seen a petition numerously signed by the prominent Republicans of the district recommending the appointment of Rev. SOLOMON POOL, to the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, about to become vacant by the resignation of Col. S. D. POOL. Mr. POOL's claims are urged on the ground of his ability and peculiar fitness for the place.

Gen. PLEASANTON, of Philadelphia has created quite a sensation recently by his publications on the efficacy of light upon the animal and vegetable creation, when transmitted through blue glass, and by his new theories on the subject of heat electricity, magnetism and gravitation. We have not the space to reproduce his views, but we will say if there is any truth in them, he cannot claim the credit of being the "first discoverer." Our scientific friend and townsman, F. S. PROCTOR, Esq, adopted most of these theories many years ago, and has written a colossal book, setting them forth in detail. This volume would have been in print long before now, but for the war, and the poverty in which it involved the distinguished author, and the disinclination of publishers in the late decadence of public interest in science to take the venture, or publishing at their own cost, any work however deserving, the writer of which is unknown to fame.

Our friend, THOMAS GASKINS, has just returned from Tyrrell county, where he has been selling goods of the superior quality, and at the low prices for which he is famous. He informs us that a short time ago, during a very low tide on the Little Alligator River, near its mouth, a graveyard was found about three hundred yards from the shore. The soil had been washed down to a level with the coffins, and a ghastly row of them was full in sight. All these coffins were made of fine black walnut and were beautifully carved. The spot where they were found has been continuously submerged as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember. This is but another illustration of the general law of nature that the water is gradually encroaching on the land. In the course of a few billion years the world will be nothing but a great ocean. We have no fears of being drowned in the far reaching flood.

We have seldom felt prouder of our Republican representatives in Congress, than when we read the announcement of their generous action in vindicating Speaker KERR from the foul slanders of the witness HARNEY. This was an act of magnanimity rarely equalled. At a time when the Democratic Committees were exploring earth and hell to find instruments for blasting the good name of leading Republicans, when witnesses were being suborned, and telegrams suppressed, and in the midst of the infamous unfairness of the BLAINE investigation, we see our representatives turning a deaf ear to the whispers of malice and revenge, and with grand unanimity testifying to the spotless character of a conspicuous, and bitter political opponent. Such conduct is beyond all praise, and if the Democratic majority in the House had one spark of nobility, or virtue, they would be moved by it to be equally just to the great statesman from Maine against whom there is not half the evidence of guilt, as there was against Mr. KERR. But this of course they will not be. Thorns do not produce grapes, nor are figs gathered of thistles

Neighboring Counties.

PERQUIMANS.—Mr John Morgan lost his other little twin baby last week they could not be separated, even with death.—The Republicans held their Convention here last Thursday, the business was speedily done, in an hour and was harmonious.—Mr. Lane will have a picnic Friday 23rd, just for the pleasure of the (Col) children of his School. Addresses will be made appropriate to the occasion.—The Col Americans will have a grand FEAST the 20th of July, for the benefit of the Methodist Church, at which time speeches will be made upon the state, and wellfare of the Colored Race.

Business Locals.

If you want an alpaca coat or white vest go to Fowler's,

Good goods—cheap goods—nice goods—one price—cash—at Fowler's.

Hard times made easy. You can buy goods so low at Brodricks & Smith's that you will forget that it is "hard times."

Feeling called upon to serenade his dear gazelle he borrowed an accordeon and after getting so that he could squeeze a few doleful noises out of it, he posted himself under her window one night and began plaintively howling, "Oh whisper what thou feelest!" She poked her head out of the window at the third line and said, "Oh, it's you, is it? I thought it was cats. And you want me to whisper what I feelest, hey? Well, I feelest tired, that's what. Been working a hard running sewing machine all day. Get me a 'Light-Running Domestic' and then I'll know you mean business.

Home Line:—Stm'r Helen Smith has two saloons, one for "white" and one for 'colored." First-class fare, E. City to Norfolk $1.30. From Morrisett's wharf, $1,00. This Steamer makes the best time and has the lowest rates. Patronize her and keep the charges down. 2t.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

of

Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.

—BY—

The Kansas Land and Immigration Association,

AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, *Legally Authorized*

—o—

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug. 25, 1876* or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, discription of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.

S. M. STRICKLER' Sec'y,
tf Atchison, Kansas.

HO FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer Mary E. Roberts, Capt. Walker, will make regular trips during the season, between Nag's Head, Columbia, Hertford and Elizabeth City. The steamer is now undergoing the necessary painting, etc., for the accommodation and comfort of the public. In due season her schedule will be published. For any desired information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Agent, E. City

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair. offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

SENSIBLE ADVICE'

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GEEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness palpitation of the heart, heartburn, water brash, coming up of food, after eating, low spirits, etc., we ask you to go to your Druggist, J. Q. Etheridge & Bro. and get a sample bottle of GEEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you. For sale by Henry Hooper, Edenton, N. C., J. W. Turner, Hertford, N. C.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book

March 29, '76—1yr.

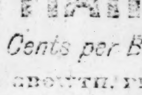
"Vill you dake something?" said a German tetotaler to a friend, while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. Vell, den, let us dake a valk."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York,



LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Hair was first placed in the market by Professor Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying *to cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c,

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

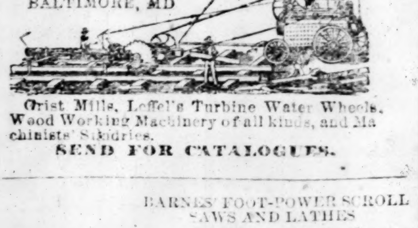
GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.

Box 2,041. 13-1y,

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.

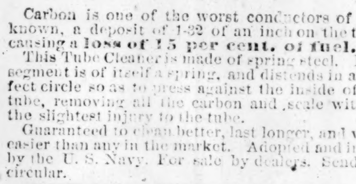
DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address. Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

SAVES FUEL! SAVES LABOR!

THE

NATIONAL STEEL TUBE CLEANER.



(Patented July 28th, 1874.)

Carbon is one of the worst conductors of heat known, a deposit of 1-32 of an inch on the tubes causing a loss of 15 per cent. of fuel.

This Tube Cleaner is made of spring steel. Each segment is of itself a spring, and distends in a perfect circle so as to press against the inside of the tube, removing all the carbon and scale without the slightest injury to the tube.

Guaranteed to clean better, last longer, and work easier than any in the market. Adopted and in use by the U. S. Navy. For sale by dealers. Send for circular.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO.,
Agents for the United States,
Foot of East 9th Street, New York.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read

Gardening for Profit!

If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read

Practical Floriculture!

If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read

Gardening for Pleasure!

ALL BY

Peter Henderson.

Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.

Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!

Sent Free to all Applicants.

Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.

Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

5[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1853 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

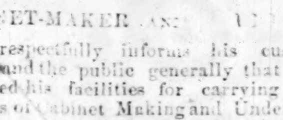
Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N

April 26th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



CABINET-MAKER AND [illegible]

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality with [illegible] notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, ther will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.

May 6.

AGENTS, NEW BOOK.

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity": the *Dubuque Times* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess": the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *preferable to any yet published.*" Any active man or woman of good address insured large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address

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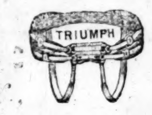

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GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, [illegible] cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

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on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

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Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

TO the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country I desire to say that I now have a full stock of Seasonable GOODS and propose to sell them For Cash, at such prices that will enable me to sell them rapidly. One Price Only; the terms on which business is done—shall be to deal justly with all and make every endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live" profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and an examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay as they go please call at

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The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such good as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernani, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawnes, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and inserions, Handkerchiefs in variety, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver Thimbles, Marsailles [illegible]nterpins, Damask Table Linnen Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

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DRY POINT MILLS.

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YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

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Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

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A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

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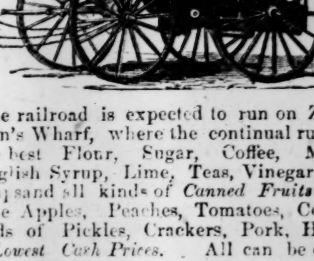
GOOD NEWS!



The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; al kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at owest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

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$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

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NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS *OF ALL KINDS* AND *IN THE LATEST* STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examinauien of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, [illegible] everything [illegible] Confectionery [illegible] on hand. [illegible] supplied with Bread, Cakes [illegible] on reasonable [illegible] come and see,

WILLIAM SIEGER,
Road [illegible]

THOMAS R. [illegible]
Elizabeth City, N. C.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL Painting.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and [illegible] faithfulness with [illegible] all work [illegible] he hopes will again [illegible] patronage.

JNO. S. W[illegible]
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, [illegible] Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give him a call.

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Done at short notice and at [illegible] Give me a call.

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AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc, for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

[illegible]O. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

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R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.0
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Special Terms for Permanent Board

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

HACHIS DE VIANDE.—Take a piece of cold meat, chop fine, adding sufficient onion to flavor, also chopped fine, a few bread crumbs, an egg, beaten, a little salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful of mixed herbs,—thyme, summer savory, and sweet marjorum. Put your hash into a stewpan, with gravy or water enough to moisten it, and a bit of butter. Let it stew very gently for a few minutes, stirring all the time. Then place it in a flat dish and put it in the oven till it is crusted to a fine brown.

POUND SEED CAKE.—One pound of butter beaten to a cream, one pound of sifted lump sugar, one pound of flour (well dried), eight eggs (yolks and whites beaten separately), and caraway seeds to taste. Mix the ingredients and beat all well together for one hour. Put the batter into a tin shape lined with paper, and buttered. Bake in a moderate oven.

DARK FIG CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, one of cold water, with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; three cupfuls of raisins, chopped fine; cinnamon and nutmeg, four eggs, one pound of figs; use the figs whole, covering them well with the cake to prevent burning. Bake in layers, frosting between each layer. Make as stiff as pound cake. Cut with a very sharp knife to prevent crumbling. This recipe makes two loaves.

ALDERLEY PUDDING.—Two tablespoonfuls of ground rice, the same quantity of arrowroot, the yolks of two eggs, a little grated lemon peel, sugar and a pint of milk. Lay a little orange marmalade at the bottom of a dish, pour the mixture over it, and bake.

SALMON SALAD.—One can of salmon, six eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, one pint of chopped cucumber pickles; add vinegar and pepper to taste; before mixing drain the oil from the salmon and do not use it if the pickles are sharp and brittle.

FIG PUDDING.—Take a quarter of a pound of figs, pound them in a mortar, and mix in gradually half a pound of bread crumbs and four ounces of beef suet, minced very small; add four ounces of pounded loaf sugar, and mix the whole together, with two eggs beaten up, and a good teacupful of new milk. When all these ingredients are well mixed fill a mold and boil for four hours.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful molasses, one pound of flour, one of sugar, three-fourths pound butter, two of seeded raisins, three of currants, one of citron, half pound blanched almonds, half ounce mace, ten eggs; cream the sugar and butter; add the eggs beaten separately; stir in the flour, spices, then the fruit.

GREEN CORN FRITTERS.—Grate the corn and allow to every cupful one egg, a tablespoonful of milk, and a little salt and butter; stir all together and thicken with a little flour. They may be fried in hot lard or cooked on a griddle the same as batter cakes.

BURY SIMNEL CAKES.—One pound of butter, worked into cream, with four eggs, one pound of moist sugar, one and a half pounds of currants, one pound of sultana raisins, two pounds of flour, two small teaspoonfuls of sal volatile, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of grated ginger, two teaspoonfuls of mixed spice, two ounces of candied lemon, and two ounces of citron, cut fine. Mix all together and roll it about one inch thick, and the size and shape of a dinner plate. Bake in a moderate oven, about half an hour, or more perhaps. When done glaze it over with the yolk of an egg, and sift sugar over it.

CLAM CHOWDER.—Put in a kettle some small slices of fat salt pork, enough to line the bottom of it; on that a layer of potatoes, cut in small pieces; then a layer of chopped onions; then a layer of tomatoes, in slices, or canned tomatoes; on the latter a layer of clams, chopped; then a layer of crackers. Season each layer with pepper and salt. Repeat the process (omitting the pork) until the kettle is nearly full, cover with water, set on a slow fire, and when nearly done stir gently, finish cooking, and serve hot. When done, if found too thin, boil a little longer; if too thick, add a little water and let it boil once. The more potatoes that are used the thicker it will be.

Burning Rubbish.

Whether this is the best time to burn garden rubbish is a question susceptible of considerable discussion, but it is the popular season. Great care should be taken in the composition of the burning heaps. If there are no old rubbers handy, a length of oilcloth makes a very good substitute. There is, of course, nothing that emits the peculiar flavor of burning rubber, unless it is hair, but hair is too costly to be considered for a moment. A piece of old oilcloth about three feet or so in length, subjected to a slow flame, can be smelled by the most ordinary nose the distance of four gardens, and to many it is just as satisfying as burning rubber. It is best that the man should gather the rubbish. This is so evident as to be not worthy of any discussion. A woman with a long handled rake is more dangerous than a wet cellar. What rubbish she gets together scarcely compensates for the damage to the rake or to herself, or to any one who happens to be in the same yard at the time, and is too gallant or too helpless to take the nearest fence at a flying leap.

Millet for Fodder.

If millet is sown for fodder, about three pecks of seed will be required per acre. Sow as soon as the ground has become warm and dry in spring, or about the time of planting corn. It should be cut early, say when it comes into bloom, and then cured in the usual manner. Millet makes a very good fodder for stock, but is not equal to timothy and other kinds of our most popular perennial grasses. It succeeds on light, rich soils better than on very heavy clays.

The Orchard.

The *Maine Farmer* says: We have constantly argued that on soils adapted for them, all our farmers should plant apple trees as one of the main sources of profit, and as one of the permanent branches of farming. Our old orchards are becoming more and more worthless, and but little comparatively is being done to replace them. Hence we urge, this spring, a general and systematic planting of fruit trees, especially apple trees, and more especially of the late-keeping varieties.

Night on the Silver Mountains.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* thus describes a silver mountain town at night: The town presented a lively appearance under the bright full moon last night. The sidewalks were so thronged that many persons preferred traveling in the middle of the street to being jostled, particularly as this could be done without danger, few teams being on the streets. In many places the flaming torches of street hawkers were to be seen, and about all these was packed a black mass of humanity visible for a square or more. Street musicians were grinding their organs and sawing upon and twanging their stringed instruments, while men went about ringing bells and talking in a jargon understandable only among themselves and, perhaps, among the more traveled of the "night hawkers." All the dance houses were humming; the lights of the saloons were flashing, and in the faro rooms trade dollars and ivory chips were jingling and rattling. Crowds of ladies were out, and the dry goods stores, with their long rows of gas light, resembled as many bazars in some great national or international fair. Lovers were abroad in scores. Young men who could think of nothing else to say to their sweethearts doubtless were able to speak of the cloudless sky, the white peaks lifting their heads on all sides like ghosts, and the dark canyons dividing and encircling the peaks, with something in regard to the white deserts, lying like lakes far away in the east.

"Can there be anything brought into this House," asked a disgusted member, "that will not be repealed sooner or later?" One of the opposition suggested "a skinned orange."

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS.

The United States and the States---The Rifle Match---War Vessels---A Coal Cutting Machine.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCH.

It is expected that the rifle match at Philadelphia will be an exciting affair. Our riflemen received acceptances to their invitations which will bring at least three first-class foreign teams to their long range contest. We shall have teams from Ireland, Scotland and Canada, and this alone will sensibly lessen our riflemen's chances of retaining the victory which has hitherto fallen to them. The spirit with which the Irish riflemen have entered into the work of selecting their team at this early day shows that they are determined to take a leaf from our American book, and make the organization and discipline of their team as much a matter of study as the excellence of the individual marksmen. They count some wonderful shots in their number, and with the mutual help which comes from working in practice exactly as in a match, we may expect the best results. The Scotch team will organize a trifle later, but they number some very strong shots, and in their determination to be early in America, to camp at Creedmoor, and so adapt their shooting to our atmospheric conditions, evince a spirit that it will undoubtedly be hard to overcome. The Canadians are hard at work, and have, we understand, in many instances adopted an American breech loader in preference to the English muzzle loading weapons they used in former contests.

PLATES FOR WAR VESSELS.

War as well as peace is fully represented at the Centennial Exhibition. In this letter I shall only touch one point, and that the plates for war vessels. There is a good collection of them here. First, there is a fine specimen of an armor plate, a piece cut from one twenty-five feet six inches long, seven feet five inches wide, and eight inches thick, intended for the English ship Rupert. The welding is very fine; but the piece exhibited bears no signs of having been tested. Near this specimen is a piece cut from a plate sixteen feet long by five feet six inches wide, and twenty-one and five-eighths inches thick. This is by far the heaviest plate exhibited, and on one side the plate has not been trimmed, so that the many layers welded together are as distinctly shown as possible. Near by is a piece of a plate from the "Temeraire." It is sixteen feet one inch long by three feet six inches wide and eleven inches thick. It has been tested by the English government with one of their seven-inch muzzle loading guns, loaded with a Palliser elongated chilled iron shot and a charge of eighteen and one-half pounds of powder, at a distance of thirty feet from muzzle to plate. None of the shots came near perforating the plate, but, as all the shot holes are adjoining one another, the pressure has produced a slight bulge in the back of the plate. There are also shown some very fine plates which have been tested. First, there is a portion of a nine-inch armor plate, at which four chilled Palliser elongated shots were fired, with charges of fourteen pounds of powder, from a seven-inch muzzle loading rifled gun at a range of thirty feet. There is no perforation, but the plate is bulged and cracked at the back. Then there is an eight-inch plate which was tested with an eight-inch smooth-bore gun, throwing a sixty-eight pound shot with thirteen pounds of powder a distance of thirty feet. The plate was squarely struck by eight or nine shots, altogether, and yet it is very little more than bruised below the surface. There is also exhibited a splendid-looking fourteen-inch plate which has not been subjected to the test.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATES.

Your first glimpse of the Centennial grounds is that of a city still building. The only complete department is the United States Government Hall. This is the most satisfactory exhibit. If you are fortunate you will fall into the hands of Lieutenant Metcalfe, a young ordnance officer. When he has told you all about the guns and the military affairs you will seek out Professor Blake to tell you the rest. One mourns, as he sees how complete and instructive this government building is, that our States did not follow out the same principle. Here is a scientific panorama, as it were, of the republic, beginning with the flint arrows and stone utensils of Arizona and running down to the mighty ordnance which bids our defiance to every foe. There is scarcely a question that can be asked in reference to the United States, as a nation, that cannot be answered here. Its fruits and flowers, its animals, its fish, its topography, its agricultural resources, its mines, its systems of education, postal service, military strength—all are presented, palpable to the eye and touch. How much better it would have been to have presented New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the New England and other States in this form than to have thrown their exhibits into one general heap and erected buildings which serve no ornamental or useful end. Two of the States, Kansas and Colorado, propose to do this. They have a building together and will make a display of their resources and attractions. England does this with her colonies. You pass through them one after the other--Canada, Australia, New Zealand, her Indian and West Indian possessions, her colonies in Africa—and each colony makes an intelligent display, as clear as a problem in mathematics, as interesting as a poem.

A COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

An exhibit in Machinery Hall, of a very interesting character to the coal mining fraternity, will doubtless attract all the attention it deserves. It is a coal cutting machine. I do not say that such a machine does not exist in this country; I only know that in my journeyings among the coal regions of the United States I have never seen one, nor do I remember ever to have heard of one. The chances are that its introduction would bring about an ebullition among the miners, for the invention is in every sense a labor saving machine. To those who do not understand or care to puzzle out technical terms, I can give the best rough conception of the general action of this machine by saying that it is like an ordinary mower or reaper. The whole machine is necessarily very dwarfed—on the ground, in fact. Standing out horizontally from the base of the main body of the machine is a jib of great strength, around which travels an endless chain, to which cutting knives are attached at regular distances, and which, when at work, have a sawing action. On being placed in position against a seam of coal, the jib is worked around to the front of the machine, and is then gradually worked back, cutting into the coal as it goes until it reaches its normal position. It is then securely locked, and all is ready for the start, the machine being laid close alongside of the seam, and the cutter being right under the seam. A start is made; the machine propels itself slowly along by means of compressed air, the same motive power working the cutter, and the cutter slowly working its way through the seam of coal at a depth of from two feet and nine inches up to five feet, as required. An ordinary coal cutting machine will cut through from 300 to 350 feet of a three-foot seam in from eight to ten hours, yielding from seventy-five to ninety tons of coal. The machine when at work only requires the attendance of two men and a boy, about the help every miner ordinarily employs at pickwork or breastwork. These machines are at work at various mines in Scotland and England.

The Number.

A wealthy Chicago merchant being ill the other day, a clerk sent to the house to get the number by which the combination lock of his safe was opened, and received the reply "1876." The clerk labored on till he was tired out, and then sent up again, receiving the same reply. Finally he went to the merchant's house himself, and asked him if he wasn't mistaken. "Mistaken!" he replied. "Does this look as if I was mistaken?" And he showed the clerk his note book, in which was written: "Nomber of Saf eighteen hundred and seventy-six—1800706.'"

A TERRIBLE SCALP RAISER.

What Buffalo Ben Told Some Dry Goods Clerks about Indians and Zoology.

It was in a saloon in Chicago. He was a gaunt young man, whose face hadn't been washed for two months, and who wore his hair long behind. He was attired in a slouch hat, buckskin breeches, a red flannel shirt open at the neck, and a rough coat. He had four revolvers and a big knife in his belt. When four dry goods clerks came in in a group and ordered some beer, the first dry goods clerk said to the barkeeper:

"Say, John, who's that fellow over yonder?"

"That," said the saloon keeper, dropping his voice to an awestruck whisper, "that is Buff'ler Ben, the Wild Trapper of the Great Plains. Ask him to drink. Perhaps he will."

The first dry goods clerk did so, and the Wild Trapper replied:

"Wall, stranger, seein' as it's you, I will just take some fire water. As I heerd Old Red Tail say to Spotted Cloud, 'It's a mighty long time between drinks.' Here's to us," and he ingulfed a dose of whisky.

"You are," said the first dry goods clerk, "connected with the trapper business?"

"In the scalp and grizzly line," said the second dry goods clerk.

"Your reminiscences of a personal character, I doubt not, would be exciting and interesting," said the third dry goods clerk.

"Truth is stranger than fiction. Take something?" said the fourth dry goods clerk.

"Wall, no," said the trapper; "I never drink when I'm off the war trail. It kinder makes me ugly, yer see, and I'm apt to drop my cutlery. I killed seven men that I was talking to as friendly as I mout be to you, but I sorter got riled; wall, gimme some more whisky."

"Your hand," said one of the dry goods clerks, "has often been stained with human blood?"

"Stranger, she hev. The fust time you come up and see me at my wickiup in Montana—second lodge on the right beyond the Yellowstone river, and be sure you turn to the left up by the big bowlders three hundred miles this side—ask any Injin, and tell him yer want to see Buff'ler Ben, and ef he don't scalp yer he'll show yer the road plum straight. I'll show yer Old Bull's Eye, my rifle. She's old Kaintuck stock (likewise the barrel) and is sixteen feet long, and whenever I wipe out a white man I make a notch on the barrel, and there's notches all the way up one side and nine feet down the other. I went up to see your graveyards at Cavalry and Greeceland. They're a good deal like my private graveyards, more posies and statutes, and so on, though they ain't so spacious. Now, jist about three three months ago I turned loose in a barroom down to Lafayette, Arkansaw, and the coroner was kept busy for three days after attending to seven inquests. And this was just because a durn skunk stood up at the bar and improved his mind with my conversation, and never asked me if I would take"—

Here one of the dry goods clerks caught Buff'ler Ben's eye, and he stammered out an invitation to fill her up again. Mr. Buff'ler Ben irrigated himself, and in reply to a question concerning his solution of the Indian question, said:

"Injins! Wall, no; I never keep count of the reds I wipe out. I used to when I was young and sort of vain, but I grew out'n it. It looked too much like vanity. I suppose I've not taken the trouble to lift the har of the last 150 or 200 Indians I've killed. Before that I was kinder particular that way, and took so many scalps that I bust the 'Frisco chignon market, and seventeen dealers in false hair went into bankruptcy. Injins is poor trash. Gimme a whole tribe of 'em, and I'll wipe 'em out as fast as I can load my revolver and put it to my shoulder."

Here he paused again and was promptly refreshed. Then he continued:

"I tell you, boys, if you want to see the choicest country on the footstool, jest you go to them ar Black Hills. The only thing agin the country is the buffaloes. They hatch there, and when they take to flight it's awful to see them in clouds so thick you can't see the sun, and when they light they chaw on garden sass, and sour apple trees, and corn, railroad ties, and potatoes, and telegraph poles. But ther's gold in the Black Hills. I've seen it myself. When you get down to the bed-rock you strike $50 and $20 pieces, and you wash out eagles and dollars in the streams, and up in the roots of the grass you find small scrip and nickels. No nuggets as I know on, though I did hear at Shyan of one worth $165,000."

Thus, with anecdote and information, Buff'ler Ben whiled away the time. When the four dry goods clerks had settled for the drinks, their bill amounting to $6.85, he bade them an affectionate farewell, and made them promise to call at his tepee if ever they were up in Montana. When they had gone out, the barkeeper paid him his twenty per cent. commission on the drinks sold through his instrumentality, and told him to recollect next time that it was grasshoppers that flew, not buffaloes.

Sandwich Islands Surf Bathing.

Says a writer: It is very exciting, but the sea was not very rough. The surf board is a rough plank shaped like a coffin lid, about two feet broad and from six to nine feet long. The men, dressed only in malos, carrying their boards under their arms, waded out from the rocks on which the surf was breaking, and, pushing their boards before them, swam out to the first line of breakers, and then, diving down, were seen no more till they reappeared as a number of black heads bobbing about like corks in the water. What they seek is a very high roller, on the top of which they leap from behind, diving face downward on their boards. As the waves speed on and the bottom strikes the ground the top breaks in a huge comber. The swimmers appeared poising themselves on its highest edge by dexterous movements of their hands and feet, keeping just at the top of the curl, but always apparently coming down hill with a slanting motion. So they rode in majestically, always just ahead of the breaker, carried shoreward by its mighty impulse at the rate of forty miles an hour, yet seeming to have a volition of their own, as the more daring riders knelt and even stood on their surf boards, waving their arms and uttering exultant cries. They were always apparently on the verge of ingulfment by the fierce breaker whose towering white crest was ever above and just behind him; but just as one expected to see them dashed to pieces, they either waded quietly ashore, or, sliding off their boards, dived under the surf, taking advantage of the undertow, and were next seen far out at sea, preparing for fresh exploits. The great art seems to be to mount the roller precisely at the right time, and to keep exactly on its crest just before it breaks.

A Dying Lover Married.

An unusual marriage took place in Omaha, Neb., the parties thereto being Spencer Wright and Miss Bessie Roberts, daughter of United States Deputy Collector John Roberts. The ceremony took place at the house where the young man boarded, as he was too ill to be removed elsewhere. The Rev. I. F. Britt, pastor of the First Methodist church, performed the ceremony. Mr. Wright has been failing in health very rapidly of late, and the physicians here having given him up, his father, who is a merchant tailor in New York city, arrived to take his son home to die of consumption. Miss Roberts, to whom young Wright has long been affianced, decided to go East with her dying lover, and give him all the care and attention that her love could prompt in his dying hours, and the better to enable her to care for him, she decided to have the marriage ceremony performed before the journey to New York was undertaken. While the wedding was sad in its attendant circumstances, it was lightened up with the great cheerfulness manifested by the bride in taking up her labor of love.

Vandals at the Exhibition.

It is almost incredible, says a Philadelphia correspondent, that there should be found in a civilized community persons malicious enough to wantonly injure and destroy the beautiful objects of the Exhibition. It is, nevertheless, true that costly and rare articles have been irreparably injured, and that not by the stupid gawks and thick-witted boors who poke at everything with their umbrellas or paw them with dirty fingers, but by vandals savage enough to designedly injure the loveliest works in the fair. The art galleries offer an inviting field for these wretches, and many choice pictures and marbles have suffered at their hands. The foreign commissioners complain that their canvasses have been scratched and broken, and their statuary chipped and daubed to an alarming extent. Visitors to the Memorial hall were surprised one day to find the doors of the Austrian section closed and guarded. Inquiry at official sources elicited the information that the Austrian commission had found several pictures cut and scratched, and they had promptly resolved to erect barriers against the mob more formidable than the slight rail which now encircles their walls. Until this is done the doors will be closed to all—the good and the bad alike, the art worshippers and the vandals who would deface it. The Austrian section contains what is, perhaps, the picture in the entire collection, Hans Markaat's masterpiece of "Venice Worshipping Catherine Cornaro," and her commissioners have done wisely in taking measures to prevent the possible injury of even this treasure. As I said before, other foreign representatives make the same complaint and threaten to take the same summary steps unless better protection is afforded their charges by the Centennial authorities. The board of finance has a force of 1,000 men, called the "Centennial guards," whose office it is to police the buildings and grounds. They should see to it either that these men perform their duties more vigilantly, or, if their number is not large enough, to make the needed increase in the force. I saw one brute collared and ejected from Memorial hall for using the blade of his penknife to mark the outline of a picture he particularly admired; but I saw several others who were not ejected, but who ought to have been kicked ignominiously.

Killing a Schoolgirl.

Frank Ruttan, who killed Sarah Conklin in Jefferson county, N. Y., last November, has made the following confession:

About a week before John Allen went away he came to town and got a pint of whisky, and left some there in the bottle when he went away. What was left in the bottle the day of the murder I drank. Bertie Van Slyck told me that she (Sarah Conklin) had been calling me names. He told me the next night after John Allen went away. I stood in the alleyway of the barn, after throwing down the hay, and looked out. I saw her near the bars by the schoolhouse. She was not in the lot. I went out of the alley door and under the bridge. I went right close to the orchard fence and came back the same way. She got into the woods before I did. I asked her what she had been saying such things about me for. She didn't make any reply, but started to run. I ran after her with a stick in my hand. I don't know whether it was the stick shown at the coroner's inquest or not, for I didn't see that; but the one I had was a good, solid maple stick, with a knot on it. I was about five or six feet from her when I threw it. I hit her on the right hand side of the head.

She dropped where she stood, and lay. She begun to shake, and then got up and staggered along. Then I went to her again and tightened the scarf on her neck. She kicked, and tried to untie the scarf. I didn't mean to kill her when I hit her with the club, but she looked so that I was afraid she would go home and tell of me, and they would do something to me, and so I went back and killed her. I didn't stay more than five minutes after I tightened the scarf. I fed the turkeys before I left the barn. I shut the grain barn door, but didn't fasten it. I had on a coat over my frock. I didn't get any blood on me. I was scared about what I had done that night after I got back to the barn."

Ruttan denied the murder at Watertown, and he said that he expected to be pardoned when he was twenty-one years old. He is sentenced to Auburn for life.

Did Not Like It.

Emperor William gave his chief court preacher a tremendous dressing down a few days ago. That worthy, Newman, instead of preaching Christ and him crucified, preached Queen Louise and her glorified, and gave a very John S. C. Abbottish account of her interview at Schwedt, after Jena, with her sons, the late king and present emperor, whom she urged in the true Cambyses vein to redeem and avenge their country. The sermon moved everybody to tears and applause except the emperor. He waited until the preacher appeared at the chapel door, divested of his clerical habiliments and ready to return home, and accosted him with: "No such scene as you have elaborately described ever took place. The words attributed to her certainly expressed my mother's sentiments, but all that she said to her sons was: 'You see me in tears. I weep for the sad fate which has overtaken us. The king has been mistaken as to the efficiency of his army and its leaders; therefore, we have been defeated, and are obliged to fly.'" The preacher, thus corrected, could not excuse nor defend himself. The emperor added: "Let me advise you not again to give a sermon of this sort. My family and myself go to church to worship God and to hear the Gospel preached; not to listen to flattering notices of our deceased ancestors."

A Heroic Wife's Death.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* says: An old blind man, named Daniel O. Heron, has lately been traveling with his aged wife across the country from Dubuque, Iowa, begging their way, and following the line of the railroad tracks. They reached Ecorse, on the Canada Southern track, and sat down to rest upon a trestle bridge at a point where the road makes a sudden curve, and while partaking of a lunch were surprised by a passenger train, which came around the curve at full speed, and was upon them almost before they were aware of their danger. The old lady sprung to her feet, and made a heroic effort to drag her sightless husband from the track. She saved his life, but lost her own, for she had scarcely pushed him from the fatal rails when the pilot of the engine struck her with terrible force. Her body was mangled in a frightful manner, and fell through the trestleing into the river. Her remains were taken to Detroit. Her husband was injured by the steps of the engine.

To be Beautiful.

The late Dr. Harriet R. Hunt was once asked how she managed to keep plump and fair in March and April, when everybody else was green and yellow.

"Oh, I should look like other people if I didn't take care of myself," she said.

"And what do you do?"

"I eat dandelion greens," was the answer. "I buy the first that come into market, and I eat them every day. I have them boiled in water, settled a little, and all the spring I make my dinner of them and a bit of potato, and so I don't get bilious."

About Bricks.

Bricks are said to have been first used in England by the Romans about A. D. 44. They were also made under the direction of Alfred, A. D. 886. From that time the use of bricks has been constant and continuous. The earlier brick buildings were almost entirely constructed with bricks of Roman manufacture, with a peculiar red mortar; but, as the English progressed in knowledge and skill, native bricks were gradually introduced, and at the beginning of the thirteenth century were freely used.

Fashion Notes.

Ball dresses are made without sleeves.

Gray and black brocades are much worn.

Yak lace is coming into favor for out-of-door wear.

All skirts are quite plain at the waist to the side seam.

Fashion allows full scope in the garniture of ball dresses.

For an ordinary evening party sleeves are worn to the elbow.

Fringes and laces are worn in great profusion and very fine qualities.

Immense quantities of ribbon are worn and will be all the season.

Very long trains are worn for full dress except when they are intended for dancing.

Fringes are now made with headings of such width as to be substituted for tabliers.

With black tulle dresses only black silk, black velvet or black satin cuirasses can be worn.

An immense variety of foulards of novel make and pattern have been prepared for this season.

Skirts, bodices and sleeves have buttonholes made on purpose to be laced together with ribbons.

A cuirasse, with two points at the back of the basque, is a novelty for Pingat's dress bodices this season.

Pockets are not worn on evening dresses. The handkerchief, richly belaced and embroidered, is carried in the hand.

Lace is not only employed as flounces and trimmings, but the upper dress is sometimes entirely composed of it.

Many of the dresses made with overskirts have the under one entirely plain, all the garniture being appropriated by the upper one.

Overdresses, whether called polonaise, princesse or juive tunics, are daily increasing in favor, and are likely to as long as toilets composed of two materials are the mode.

Among the many ways of trimming dresses with their own material are cascades of *plisses* on the tablier or back breadths; *coquilles* or *plisses*; gathered or plaited flounces, alternated or headed by *bouillonnes*; flounces in a cluster of plaits, alternating with a space left plain, and gathered flounces with several rows of *coulisses*, either continued or in groups.

Romance of the War.

Sixteen years ago a wealthy Indianapolis gentleman had a daughter who was the pet of the household and a society belle. A young man, a son of another prominent citizen, wooed the daughter, and, failing to find favor in the eyes of her father, projected and carried to a successful issue an elopement. The young couple were married and located in Texas. At the outbreak of the war the young husband enlisted in a Confederate regiment, and the wife, disguised in male attire, enlisted in the same regiment, and followed her husband to the field. During one of the engagements in which the regiment participated the wife was wounded by a minie bullet, and the husband, still ignorant of her disguise, helped to carry her from the field. In dressing the wound the sex of the dashing trooper was discovered and she was discharged from the regiment and came North. The husband was killed in a succeeding engagement. Her relatives never forgave the marriage, and refused to recognize the wife when she returned. The father still lives in Indiana, and is counted one of the wealthiest citizens, while the woman, now poor and broken in health, lives in a miserable little house in an unfrequented alley of Indianapolis.

He Meant Well.

The Boston *Transcript* tells of an old gentleman that comes down town on foot every morning, who appears to be a great friend to dumb animals. Whenever he sees a dog scratching at a store door to be let in he promptly opens it for the animal. The other morning he made a mistake in the dog business. He let one in, and soon the same canine came rushing between his legs, nearly throwing him down, and covering the lower part of his pantaloons with paint. A man with overalls on was chasing the dog, trying to get a line shot at him with a paint brush he had in his hand. The old gentleman expostulated with the irate painter, for such he proved to be, saying:

"My good man, why do you wish to hurt that dog?"

"Because he hastipped over my paint and made an infernal mess of everything. Some blasted old idiot let him into the store when we were all trying to keep him out while I was doing some painting; he jumped through the door, stuck his forelegs into the paint pot, and tipped it over. Brown paint on a marble floor looks well, don't it? I wish people would mind their own business!"

Wanted to Stay.

Education is in America so easy of access that it is scarcely possible to imagine the nature of the hinderances which obstructs it in this country, writes an English correspondent. We have large sums in the way of endowments for the furtherance of knowledge, but vested interests, which are all-powerful, often render them valueless. One of the government education inspectors narrates a visit to a grammar school endowed with an increasing income of $2,000 a year, in which there was but one scholar. The masters had all fixed salaries, so that this want of prosperity in the school was far from annoying to them. The examination of this solitary lad, who was sickly and very ignorant, by the venerable and learned head master, the usher and the assistant master, was something very funny. Before leaving the place the inspector asked the head master upon what sum he would be willing to retire.

"I don't want to retire at all," said he.

"But you have only one scholar!"

"And quite enough too. I don't want any more. I am an old man, and the place is better than a curacy. I shall certainly not give up under less than the full salary. Why should I?"

A New Era.

A year or so ago it became evident to all far-seeing men that the country demanded a five cent cigar. Tobacconists held out bravely, but the era came—it is around us and with us now. The five cent cigar stares at you from stands and windows and boxes, and is thrust under your nose as you walk about. The five cent cigar contains some tobacco. Some people may dispute the assertion, but an analysis shows the existence of tobacco. The interior may contain scraps of leather, paper, sawdust, rags or old rope, just according to the programme of the maker. One maker may prefer to chop up and put in old boot legs, while another opines that smokers prefer an old shirt, torn into strips and rolled up under a thin covering of tobacco. The young man who stopped on the street to see why his "grab" wouldn't draw, pulled out a toothpick, a collar button, a bit of cloth and a brown string three feet long. He seemed to take it as a matter of course, and restoring the cigar to his lips jogged along with the remark: "No junk dealer can ever hope to become a famous cigar maker."

A Hairdresser's Trick.

Owing to the hue and cry which has been raised about diseases contracted by wearing hair cut from corpses, the ladies at Paris refuse to purchase any hair unless from the head of the living, and they insist on being present at the shearing. So the hairdresser brings to his shop, at great expense, a beautiful peasant from Brittany, in her national costume. He takes off her characteristic cap; she sheds a few tears when the cruel scissors do their work, and still more when the fastidious purchaser receives a splendid braid—which has been in the store a long while, but has been adroitly fastened, for the occasion, on the head of the girl, who generally has never been outside of Paris.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

President Grant has issued a proclamation calling attention to the resolution of Congress recommending that the people of each county or town throughout the country appoint some person to deliver an historical sketch of such town or county on the fourth of July, and that such sketch be preserved in the county records and a copy sent to the librarian of Congress, that a true history of the entire country may be acquired ...... Three men were killed in Philadelphia by the falling of a brick store which had become undermined ...... Mrs. Jennie Bruce and her daughter Mamie, with Robert Drinkard, were killed by the cars on a railroad bridge near Danville, Ill......The second of the series of mustang races against time took place on Fleetwood track near New York city. In the first race the rider undertook to ride thirty horses 305 miles in fifteen hours and failed from exhaustion when his work was only half done. In the second race Francisco Peralto rode 155 miles in six hours, fifty-eight minutes and forty-three seconds, winning the race by one minute and seventeen seconds, his time being seven hours. The race was begun at twelve o'clock, noon. The rider is only twenty-one years of age, a native of California. He did not appear to be greatly fatigued after the race......Alabama's delegates to the Republican convention favor Morton..... California sends her Democratic delegates uninstructed, but they favor Tilden. ......The Democrats of Kentucky send an uninstructed delegation to vote as a unit...... Nine midshipmen of the second and third classes at Annapolis have been ejected from the academy for pilfering gentlemen's furnishing goods belonging to a Baltimore drummer.

Piper, the murderer of little Mabel Young in Boston, on the twenty-third of May, 1875, was executed in the Charles street jail. Before his execution he confessed to having committed the murder. As the last word of the exclamation "God have mercy upon your soul," was uttered, the chair having been removed, a deputy sprung the trap. The body fell a distance of nearly eight feet and after spinning around violently for a few seconds remained perfectly motionless. The fall ruptured the odorroid process, causing instant death......Samuel J. Frost was executed at the county jail in Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife's brother, Franklin P. Towne, on Sunday, July 4th, 1875, in the barn on the farm owned by Towne. It was a most brutal murder, the body having been cut to pieces after death. At the execution one hundred and fifty persons were present. Frost walked without aid to the scaffold and made no remarks. As the drop fell a horrible scene met the eyes of the spectators. The fall was so great that the head of the unfortunate criminal was jerked from his body and hung only by the ligaments, the blood spurting in every direction over the scaffold and floor..... Gen. Sherman has telegraphed the proper military authorities to protect the Black Hills miners.......Gov. Tilden has commuted the sentence of Andreas Fuchs, the Brooklyn murderer, to life imprisonment......By the upsetting of a sailboat in Gloucester harbor Charles Cates and Wm. Coombs were drowned. ......Dubuffe's great painting of the "Prodigal Son," which has been exhibited through the country for the past few years, was destroyed by fire in Cincinnati. Loss, $100,000; insured $25,000...... Sixty-five head of the Durham Lawn herd of shorthorns were sold at Chicago for $70,000. The average price for cows was $1,136 and $814 for bulls....Lyman Hollingsworth's paper mill at North Grelton, Mass., employing fifty hands, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $140,000....Twenty-two young men from Cincinnati, sons of wealthy men, who went to the Black Hills for sport and sight-seeing, were attacked by Indians near Custer City and eleven of them killed.

The London (Eng.) *Standard* says one hundred tons of gunpowder and one million cartridges have been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibralter, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet, and all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships of war, and general preparations for war made.....Nine men were hanged by a mob in Jack county, Texas, and six in Erath, Ga., for horse stealing.....Long Island, N. Y., and all over the State of New Jersey is being ravaged by the potato bug, and the prospect for potatoes in those localities is small......A dispatch to the London *Times* announces that the Servian militia, numbering 110,000 men, with three hundred pieces of artillery, are ready for action......Official information has been received at Washington that the Turkish government is engaged in punishing persons engaged in the riot, which took place at Salonica between Turks and Christians, and in which the French and German consuls were killed, and the sentences are severe, some to capital punishment and others to hard labor for life...... Four entire blocks of buildings in Midland, Mich., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000......Two thousand men changed the entire length of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad to a narrow gauge in one Sunday.....Cushing, the pedestrian, walked 136 consecutive hours, deducting only five minutes from each hour for rest, at Syracuse...... G. M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was instantly killed while walking on the track of the Little Miami railroad, near Branch Hill station ...... San Quentin, Cal., is greatly excited over the discovery of rich gold prospects by laborers while excavating for a new workshop in the penitentiary at that place.

By the upsetting of a sailboat in Brighton, Mass., Mrs. Duncklee and her daughter Maud, together with a Miss Wilson and her little brother, were drowned...... Abdul Aziz, who had been sultan of Turkey since 1861, has been compelled by his people to abdicate in favor of his nephew and heir, Murad Effendi, who will institute many reforms. The new sultan is favorably regarded by the European powers......An immense fire raged in the St. Louis district of Quebec, destroying over one thousand houses and rendering great numbers of people destitute. The aggregate losses will be very heavy....Dublin university will send a crew to Philadelphia. ....The Spanish authorities have closed a school in Pontevedra at the request of the Catholic clergy......Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country. ......The jewelry store of Kerby & Snow in New Haven, Conn., was entered by burglars, who pried open the safes and stole $30,000 worth of diamonds, watches, etc......The government has sent a 160-ton schooner, the Era, under command of Lieut. Mintzer, to the Arctic regions to procure specimens of flora and fauna for the Smithsonian Institute. A cargo of graphite will also be brought back. ....Capt. James Buddington, of Polaris fame, is of the party.....The Senate has declared that it possessed the requisite jurisdiction in the Belknap case.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill to restore the franking privilege.

Requisites in a Good Wife.

One evening lately, says a correspondent, in our family circle, the conversation turned on female character, and the various elements of its composition. The subject narrowed by degrees, till the question came to be, what were the main requisites in a good wife? There being considerable diversity of opinion, and room for endless argument, it was agreed that each should write on a slip of paper certain qualifications, in the order deemed most important. The number of points was to be limited in each list to seven, and those which were found in greatest number in all the lists were to be regarded as the decision of the company. When the papers came to be examined, there was great variety in the elements noted, and still greater in the order, as might be expected from the different ages and characters of the voters. By a very decided majority the following points, in the order given, appeared as the seven elements of the best wife: 1—Piety. 2—Sense. 3—Temper. 4—Education. 5—Manners. 6—Beauty. 7—Riches.

Trees and Rain.

The bulletin of the Torrey botanical club contains a suggestive paragraph in reference to the influence of trees upon rain and atmospheric moisture, as shown by the experience of the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. This island is said to have been a garden of freshness, beauty and fertility twenty years ago; it was covered with woods, trees were everywhere abundant, and rains were profuse and frequent. The recent visit of a gentleman who had known the island in its palmier days revealed a lamentable change, one-fourth of the island having become an utter desert. The forest and trees had been cut away, rainfalls had ceased, and the process of desiccation, beginning at one end of the island, had advanced gradually and irresistibly upon the land, until for seven miles it had become as dry and barren as the seashore. Houses and plantations had been abandoned, and the advance of desolation was watched by the people, wholly unable to prevent it, but knowing almost to a certainty the time when their own habitations, their gardens and fresh fields would be a part of the waste. Indeed, the whole island seemed doomed to become a desert. This sad result is owing entirely, according to the belief of the inhabitants, to the destruction of the trees upon the island some years ago.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once. *

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless. *

A physician boasted at dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked: "Doctor, I'd sooner be your ham than your patient."

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with consumption of the lung, the disease commences as catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines. *

Something that Concerns Everybody.

Among the crowd of proprietary medicines that seek acceptance from the public through the advertising columns of the press, there is now and then one which deserves the recommendation of the editorial fraternity. In such instances, and in no other, we feel at liberty, and in fact deem it almost a duty, to express a favorable opinion of the article. We have been asked repeatedly if Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar was really a specific for coughs and colds, and have had no hesitation in giving an affirmative reply. What we have said privately to friends and acquaintances, there can be no impropriety in reiterating in print. It is an excellent medicine. No one who has taken it as a remedy for ailments of the throat and lungs, or has observed its effect on others in cases of this nature, can entertain any doubt of its curative power.—*Hartford Times.*

Oily substances always aggravate skin diseases. Ointments are therefore rather hurtful than beneficial. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which opens, instead of clogging the pores with grease, has, as might have been expected, widely superseded oleaginous compounds as a remedy for scorbutic affections. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye produces no metallic luster. *

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: In the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which, in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally. *

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. *

Don't Throw Away Your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle--Prime to Extra Bullocks	09½	@	11
Common to Good Texans	08	@	08
Milch Cows	30 00	@70	00
Hogs—Live	03⅛	@	9⅛
Dressed	09¼	@	09¾
Sheep	06½	@	07¼
Lambs	11	@	12
Cotton—Middlings	12⅝	@	11⅞
Flour—Extra Western	5 55	@ 7	00
State Extra	5 45	@ 7	00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@ 1	30
No. 2 Spring	1 25	@ 1	26
Rye—State	95	@	93½
Barley—State	55	@	55
Barley Malt	1 00	@ 1	45
Oats—Mixed Western	32½	@	48
Corn—Mixed Western	60	@	61
Hay, per cwt	60	@ 1	05
Straw, per cwt	60	@ 1	10
Hops....75's—12 @19 .... olds—	04	@	06
Pork—Mess	20 00	@20	00
Lard	12	@	14½
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00	@27	00
No. 2, new	15 00	@15	00
Dry Cod, per cwt	3 75	@ 5	25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24	@	24
Petroleum—Crude......08½ @08½	Refined—14½		
Wool—California Fleece	23	@	28
Texas "	20	@	28
Australian "	43	@	6
Butter—State	20	@	28
Western Dairy	25	@	27
Western Yellow	22	@	25
Western Ordinary	16	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	06	@	13
State Skimmed	04	@	06
Western	05	@	12
Eggs—State	13	@	14

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 37	@ 1	37
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	58	@	64
Barley—State	90	@	90
Oats—State	38	@	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 15	@10	00
Wheat--No. 1 Spring	1 25	@ 1	26
Corn—Mixed	56	@	56
Oats	38	@	38
Rye	78	@	78
Barley	1 00	@ 1	00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12½	@	12½
Flour—Extra	8 75	@ 8	75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@ 1	20
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08½	@	08½

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	07
Sheep	05¾	@	07¾
Hogs—Dressed	11½	@	12½
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@ 6	75
Wheat—Red Western	1 24	@ 1	24
Rye	87	@	87½
Corn—Yellow	61	@	62
Mixed	60	@	61½
Oats—Mixed	37	@	40
Petroleum—Crude......10½ @10½	Refined—14½		

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75	@ 9	00
Sheep	4 00	@ 8	00
Lambs	2 00	@ 6	00

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c., post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

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Ezekiel, 47th Chapter,
12th Verse.

"By the rivers upon the banks thereof shall grow all trees for meat whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine." Our great Redeemer has made a provision for the cure of diseases of man and beast, yet thousands upon thousands are overtaken with sickness without suspicion that it is caused by mercury or other subtile poisons that are so freely used in many medicines and remedies of the present

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Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Though a stranger I want to inform what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it was a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering, from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity, than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.
AVERY, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10th, 1872.

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Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church,
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